The New-York Times.

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ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

A Fight Between Gen. Pleasanton's Force and Stuart's Cavalry.

The Rebels Routed in a Handsome Manner.

Salem Occupied by General Bayard's Cavalry.

Brisk Skirmishing in the Extreme Front.

Defeat of Rebel Cavalry from Warrenton.

Reconnoissance by Gen. Sickles to Catlett's Station.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
RECTORTOWN, VA., Wednesday, Nov. 5,
via Washington, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Gen. PLEASANTON remained over night at Markhall, and this morning moved in toward Burber's, five miles distant, and near the mouth of Chester Gap. Before reaching the town, he came up with Gen. STUART, with 3,000 men and one battery.

The enemy had their guns posted on a hill, on the left of the road, but were driven off.

Col. GREGG, of the Eighth Pennsylvania, charged on them with a full regiment, completely routing them and taking prisoners.

As the rebels fled, Capt. SAUNDERS, with a squadron of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, charged on their flank, while Capt. PENNINGTON, with another force, assailed them with shells.

The rebels left ten dead on the field. Our loss was one killed and five wounded.

Among the enemy's dead was a Captain. The Adjutant of a Virginia regiment had his leg broke, and is a prisoner.

The conduct of our cavalry in this action was splendid, and it is only necessary for Gen. STUART to meet them in an open field to show our superiority.

Salem was occupied to-day by Gen. BAYARD's Cavalry, after driving the First Virginia Cavalry from the town and capturing seven prisoners.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS IN FRONT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Information from the front, this morning, is to the effect that Col. WINDHAM, of BAYARD's Cavalry, had a spirited engagement yesterday, at New-Baltimore, with the cavalry and four pieces of artillery of the rebel force at Warrenton. Their numbers were about equal to his at the time—say 1,500 strong. After a stout resistance, he drove the enemy off in the direction of the main army at the town of Warrenton.

Gen. SICKLES, last evening, returned from making a reconnoissance in force in front, having penetrated as far as Catlett Station, driving in the scouts and pickets of the rebels back on Warrenton Junction, where the enemy are not supposed to be in much force.

LATEST REPORTS FROM GAINESVILLE.

GAINESVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Gen. SIGEL has so far recovered as to be able to visit Thoroughfare Gap to-day.

Cars run on the Manassas road as far as White Plains, beyond the Bull Run range.

The affair of the conflagration at Haymarket is being thoroughly investigated by Provost-Marshal ROBINSON, of Gen. SIGEL's Corps. Several witnesses were examined today, but no conclusion was arrived at.

All was quiet along the left wing of the Army of the Potomac to-day.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

LETTER FROM UPPERVILLE.

NEAR UPPERVILLE AND ASHBY'S GAP,
FAQUIER COUNTY, Va., Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac has achieved another handsome day's march, and are this evening encamped, or rather, are bivouacking, within striking distance of Ashby's Gap, through which is the direct road to Winchester, at a distance of 15 miles. COUCH's Corps has marched along the base of the blue ridge by the shortest route to Upperville, which lies at the entrance of Ashby's Gap. The distance marched has been nearly twelve miles, besides forming line of battle at 3 o'clock P. M., and advancing in this line the last two and a half miles, where they bivouacked for the night.

PORTER's Corps followed by the road to Bloomfield, where he, probably with Gen. MCCLELLAN, made his headquarters for the night. He will probably reach us at this point to-morrow forenoon. Gen. BURNSIDE, who with his command took the road via Lovettsville, Percellville and Union, formed a junction with Gen. COUCH's troops this evening, and encamped at Upperville. It is sufficient to state that Gen. HANCOCK, who with Gen. FRENCH occupied Snicker's Gap, was relieved by SYKES's Division of PORTER's Corps this morning, and both these divisions are to-night with the advance. The enemy, if they entertained such a purpose, have thus been estopped from pouring their troops through that pass to annoy our rear. We have not been quite quick enough, however, to prevent him from occupying and using Ashby's Gap; and we have had ocular proof that he has been in large force on this side the Blue Ridge for several days, having come through this pass. Gen. PLEASANTON has been in constant action with STUART's Cavalry for three days past, driving him over six miles, and completely defeating him in a fair stand-up fight. Our loss has been some fifty men in killed and wounded, while we have inflicted severe loss upon the enemy, among which are five of their officers killed. Their wounded must have been large. As your able correspondent, Mr. SWINTON, has been with Gen. PLEASANTON throughout these engagements, he will furnish fuller particulars than I am able to supply.

Throughout our march to-day, rebel scouts have watched our progress from the crest of the Blue Ridge, and have thus kept themselves fully posted as to the size of our army, and its exact position. This has been unavoidable.

THE CANNONADING IN FRONT—FORMING LINE OF BATTLE.

As our forces were approaching the vicinity of Ashby's Gap, the indications were very strong that the enemy was in force at that place, and that he probably intended to give us battle near Upperville. Gen. PLEASANTON, it seems, has been fighting and driving the rebel cavalry during nearly the whole day, compelling him to retire toward Ashby's Gap, through which he had emerged. About 1 o'clock P. M., Gen. GORMAN, whose brigade was in the advance, proceeded cautiously, throwing out flankers, the old Fifteenth Massachusetts, Col. KIMBALL, being advanced as skirmishers.

About 2½ o'clock P. M., we had approached an open country, when we came in sight of PLEASANTON's Battery, and saw scattering groups of mounted rebels dodging about among the woods and on the hills in front. Orders were immediately issued to form line of battle. The cavalry were thrown forward to the right of the main road, who extended their lines as vedettes across the open field to the edge of the wood about half a mile from the base of the mountain. TOMPKINS' Rhode Island Battery wheeled into a field to the left of the road, and removing the stone wall in front of each gun for embrasures, found a commanding position in the enemy's front. Gen. TULLY's Brigade filed into the field to the right of the road, and in a short time were formed in line of battle in the following order: Fifteenth Massachusetts, as skirmishers; Nineteenth Maine, (a new regiment,) First Minnesota, Thirty-fourth New-York, and the Eighty-second New-York. With the mounted troops in the extreme front, firing occasional shots at the enemy's pickets, and the Fifteenth Massachusetts deployed some two hundred yards in their rear in knots of half a dozen, at a distance of fifty yards apart, and the brigade behind in five or six different lines, advancing steadily and in handsome order across the field—the sight was well calculated to inspire admiration. After a temporary pause, the whole line followed the the skirmishers, and marched over stone walls and fences a distance of over two miles. The firing continued in front, and all expected an engagement with the enemy by way of closing up the day's work. The sun, however, had far declined, and the Northwest wind swept down cold and piercing from the Blue Ridge. Gen. GORMAN and Staff pushed in advance, the pickets carefully reconnoitering a high hill in front, but failing to find the enemy. Thus night closed the scene. The pickets were thrown out on all the roads, and the troops bivouacked for the night. As darkness came on, camp-fires blazed up from all quarters, and gave proof that an immense army had encamped near by. Gen. PLEASANTON, it is reported, has gone to Manassas, to look after the rebel army which has disappeared. To-morrow we shall, possibly, see active operations. Unless attacked here by the Southern army, we shall, no doubt, press on in fulfillment of the plans of the new campaign.

The cold, sharp atmosphere, admonishes us that what is done must be done quickly, as it will be impossible for the troops to march, and bivouack on the frosty ground while ice is forming around them. They cannot carry clothing enough to keep themselves warm.

Tuesday, Nov. 4, 7 A. M.

All was quiet along our lines last night. We had pickets overlapping the rebel lines on the road through Ashby's Gap, and last evening some little firing without serious results.

The morning is cool, but very pleasant—just the weather for marching or fighting. E. S.

FROM PORTER'S CORPS.

Movements of the Army—Excitement in Camp—Gen. Butterfield Presented with a Pair of Spurs—Speeches, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, PORTER'S CORPS,
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

It is not proper that I should state where we are or what we are doing in this portion of the army. We think you will hear from us in a satisfactory way very shortly. We are on the move, and every one seems in good spirits and sanguine of success. Yesterday Gen. BUTTERFIELD took leave of his brigade. The troops were turned out by Col. STOCKTON, in command, and were reviewed by the General. The men cheered their old commander with a heartiness and fervor that showed their love for him. After the review, the officers called upon the General and presented him a beautiful pair of spurs, richly mounted in gold. Col. VINCENT made the presentation speech, as follows:

GEN. BUTTERFIELD: I have the honor to present to you, in behalf of the old field officers of the Third Brigade, this slight testimonial of their admiration of your gallantry and skillful generalship on the occasion when your old command came first under fire, at Hanover, as well as in the seven days' fights on the Peninsula. Subsequent hard-fought fields and difficult marches have strengthened and warmed this admiration into devotion. There were many present then who would have rejoiced to participate with us this morning, but who are absent now—some, not the least noble among them, who are sleeping their last sleep, who died the death of brave men; others lie suffering at home from honorable wounds. Were they here, they would gladly say, as we do, that they congratulate you on your accession to a higher command. Yet we fear we must wait long for a commander with merits so rare as to win in an equal degree the confidence of his officers and men, or to add to the efficiency of the old brigade. We wish you safety and success.

The General replied:

COLONEL AND GENTLEMEN: The honor you would confer upon me I am almost afraid to receive.

When I look around me and see the brave men who have made an imperishable record of gallantry and courage, before Yorktown, on the fields of Hanover, Chickahominy, Turkey Bend, Malvern and Groveton, I fear that you award me too much credit.

It is to you, gentlemen—to your unceasing energies and exertions for the discipline and welfare of your men—to your readiness to second every endeavor to improve the command—to your unvarying devotion to duty.

To your men—to their implicit obedience, even when the orders of superiors seemed to carry them into the jaws of death—it is to this true spirit of the soldier, founded upon, inspirited by and devoted to a holy, glorious and noble cause—it is to all these that you owe the lasting honor which your brigade has gained for itself.

I should be more than selfish and ungrateful did I receive this token of regard in your commander as an evidence that I have accomplished these results.

I can but think of the heroes buried at Hanover, where the skill and bravery of the brigade, united with the same skill and spirit in the First and Second Brigades of your Division, accomplished such a success for our arms; and of the heroes who fell at Gaines' Mill, ten thousand times covered with honor, that they stood the long contest against superior numbers, surrounded by the enemy, never yielding, defying the summons to surrender, never retiring until ordered to withdraw; at Malvern Hills, the gallant response to the bugle signal for "The Charge," by the Eighty-third Pennsylvania and Forty-fourth New-York—the stolid bravery and courage of the Twelfth New-York and Sixteenth Michigan, crowned with victory.

The splendid advance of the brigade led by the Seventeenth and Forty-fourth New-York into the jaws of death, at Groveton, on the 30th of August, under the orders from your superiors to push forward the attack with vigor—only equaled by the similar scene in the First Brigade side by side with you, with the Eighteenth Massachusetts leading. There shrapnel, grape and canister mowed down whole platoons, only to find brave and eager hearts rush forward, fill up the gaps, and press on. Where out of 70, 43 of your officers were killed and wounded, and almost a like proportion of men. Where, in the brief space of 35 minutes, 22 standard-bearers fell, and your glorious colors, tattered and torn by the bullets of the foe, never dropped, never faltered, until the impregnable position of the enemy compelled the order for your withdrawal, when they were brought out blood-stained, but not dishonored. The gallant First Brigade side by side with you gains equal honors.

You have alluded to those who are not with us. Some, weakened and enfeebled by wounds and scars; others by disease, and others—a list of heroes—McLane, Naghel, Carr, Fisher of the Sixteenth Michigan, and Fisher of the Twelfth New-York, Blauvelt, Willson, Demarest, Reed, Ransom, Chittick, Ruby, Whittick, Miller and other officers, every one of whom deserve a monument to their indomitable courage, spirit and devotion. Can I recount these proofs of your honor and fame, and have any other thought than your kindly remembrance that we were one in the day of battle, as in every-day duty? You have endured the marches and the inevitable hardships attending an active campaign with an absence of complaint that reflects honor and credit upon you.

I part from you to assume another command in obedience to orders, from a sense of duty mingled with sincere regret that I am not again to share the honors you are sure to win with your comrades of the First and Second Brigades.

If I have been severe with you, I trust you have long since realized that it was for your benefit and that of your men, and the good of the cause for which all have so freely offered their lives.

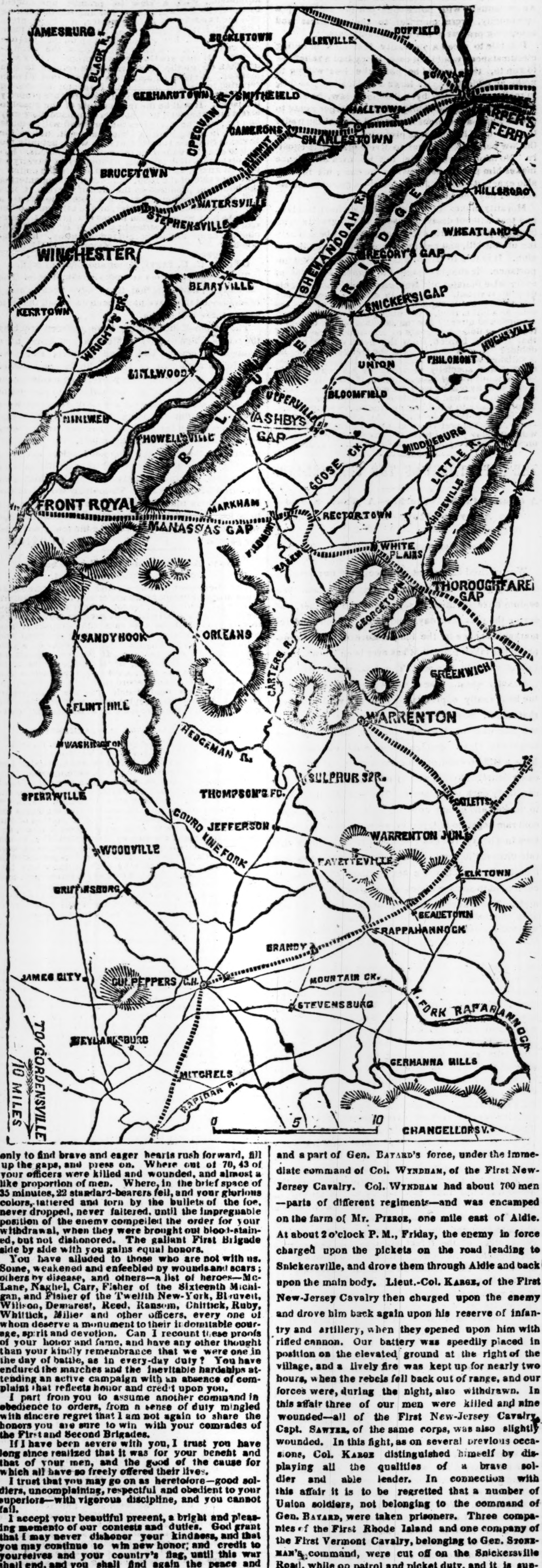
I trust that you may go on as heretofore—good soldiers, uncomplaining, respectful and obedient to your superiors—with vigorous discipline, and you cannot fail.

I accept your beautiful present, a bright and pleasing memento of our contests and duties. God grant that I may never dishonor your kindness, and that you may continue to win new honor; and credit to yourselves and your country's flag, until this war shall end, and you shall find again the peace and quiet of happy homes and friends, to proudly wear the honors you have so bravely won, and enjoy the fruits of successful labors for the preservation of our Union."

The General rode off, after shaking hands with each of the officers present. He goes to BURNSIDE's corps, in command of the division formerly commanded by Gen. STEVENS. There was a universal expression of regret at the loss of their commander by all the officers. His qualities as a soldier, in the field and in camp, have won him hosts of friends and admirers in the army. W.

THE CAMPAIGN OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Map Showing the Blue Ridge Region, the various Mountain Gaps Recently Occupied by Our Troops, their Relations with the Rebel Army at Winchester and with its Line of Retreat into Eastern Virginia.



FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

The Fight at Aldie—Capture of a Train of Cars by the Rebels—A Deserter Arrested—Caught in the Act—Died of his Wounds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GEN. STAHL'S HEADQUARTERS,
CENTREVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 2, 1862.

The fight on Friday—a brief account of which I forwarded yesterday morning—took place at Aldie, a village fifteen miles northwest of Centreville, between a portion of STUART's command (it is believed) and a part of Gen. BAYARD's force, under the immediate command of Col. WYNDHAM, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry. Col. WYNDHAM had about 700 men—parts of different regiments—and was encamped on the farm of Mr. PIERCE, one mile east of Aldie. At about 2 o'clock P. M., Friday, the enemy in force charged upon the pickets on the road leading to Snickersville, and drove them through Aldie and back upon the main body. Lieut.-Col. KARGE, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry then charged upon the enemy and drove him back again upon his reserve of infantry and artillery, when they opened upon him with rifled cannon. Our battery was speedily placed in position on the elevated ground at the right of the village, and a lively fire was kept up for nearly two hours, when the rebels fell back out of range, and our forces were, during the night, also withdrawn. In this affair three of our men were killed and nine wounded—all of the First New-Jersey Cavalry. Capt. SAWYER, of the same corps, was also slightly wounded. In this fight, as on several previous occasions, Col. KARGE distinguished himself by displaying all the qualities of a brave soldier and able leader. In connection with this affair it is to be regretted that a number of Union soldiers, not belonging to the command of Gen. BAYARD, were taken prisoners. Three companies of the First Rhode Island and one company of the First Vermont Cavalry, belonging to Gen. STONEMAN's command, were cut off on the Snickersville Road, while on patrol and picket duty, and it is supposed were nearly all captured. The loss of the enemy is not known.

While the officers and men stationed at this post were busily speculating as to what was going on at Aldie on Friday, a messenger came in with information that a train on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad had been captured, and 34 soldiers and 60 laborers taken prisoners. Gen. STAHL sent out a patrol for the purpose of obtaining more full and accurate information, and in the meantime prepared to send a force to recapture the train and the rebel force if possible. Early in the evening this force got off, and under the immediate command of Acting Brig.-Gen. VAN GILSA, proceeded to Bull Run Station, where it arrived at about midnight. After a short delay it moved on to Union Mill Station, near Manassas Junction, where the train was found. From the only person I could find in the vicinity who escaped from this train, I gathered the following facts. The train consisted of a locomotive and twelve platform cars. It left Fairfax Station on Friday morning with a party of laborers to repair the road, and a guard of thirty-two men of the Fifty-eighth New-York Volunteers, under Capt. BROWN. The train went to Manassas Junction. Returning at about five o'clock, P. M., the train was stopped by an obstruction upon the track, placed there by a force of sixty rebel cavalry, who were drawn up in battle array to receive their guests. No resistance was made, and but few shots were fired. One of these wounded the engineer, and one the fireman—both slightly. The rebels managed this affair with considerable skill, and an unusual display of humanity. They selected as the scene of their operations a portion of the track that crosses a ravine, which is some fifty feet wide and about twelve feet deep at the point of crossing. Here, on the side the train approached the ravine, the ends of the rails were turned aside like a switch, so that the locomotive would run off the track; but, to slacken the speed of the train and thereby prevent any unnecessary loss of life, the enemy placed a number of ties upon the track a few rods from where the rails had been disturbed. The result was, that the train had just enough motion when it reached the break to upset the locomotive down the embankment and cause two of the twelve cars to run off the track. The shock was so slight, comparatively, that the locomotive and cars can all be put in order again in a few days. Our troops were so speedily upon the ground that the rebels had no opportunity to burn the train, and they doubtless considered themselves fortunate in escaping themselves. All day yesterday a force was engaged in repairing damages, and the wrecked train will probably be in running order again by to-morrow.

A member of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, who deserted at Alexandria a few days since, was arrested yesterday while attempting to pass the pickets thrown out from this place. He was not known when arrested, but upon being brought to headquarters he was fully identified by the description of him which had been sent here. He will be sent forward for trial.

An Orderly, attached to a member of Gen. SIGEL's Staff at Fairfax, was arrested yesterday while in the act of carrying away a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to different members of the Staff. An example will be made of him.

Private DAVID MILLER, Company K, Ninth New-York Cavalry, who was wounded in the recent skirmish at Hay Market at the time we lost a commissary train, died in the hospital here this morning from a wound in the shoulder. He was only 17 years old, but on more occasions than one has proved himself a man.

Skirmishing with the Rebel Cavalry—Buckland's Mills—New-Baltimore—The Rebels Forced to Skedaddle—Gen. Sigel's Movements—The Sound of Gen. McClellan's Guns.

BUCKLAND'S MILLS, TWO AND A HALF MILES
NORTHEAST OF NEW-BALTIMORE, VA.,
Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862.

A portion of Gen. STAHL's command—cavalry and artillery—left Gainesville this morning, and halted at this point. The advance was commanded by Col. WYNDHAM, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry. Upon reaching this point, Col. BEARDSLEY, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, with a force of 500 men, was sent forward near New-Baltimore, and a picket was placed in the village itself. At a little past 4 o'clock, just as the commander of the advance and his Staff had disposed of an excellent dinner at a mansion by the roadside, our picket, stationed at New-Baltimore, was driven in by a rebel force of 2,000 cavalry and two pieces of artillery. The first fire of the enemy caused every man to be ordered to his saddle, and the column was placed in position to receive an attack. Maj. KNOX, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, was ordered to the front, with sixty carbineers as skirmishers. Col BEARDSLEY, ascertaining the probable strength of the enemy, and having abundant evidence that they had at least two pieces of artillery, with which they were throwing shells, fell back to the main force at this place, under the command of Col. WYNDHAM, who then assumed command of the advance, and disposed of the whole force so as to be ready for any emergency that might arise. The main force, with artillery, was stationed on high ground, bordering the Warrenton Turnpike, east of the village and of Broad Run, and an advance and flankers covering all points were thrown out to the front. While this arrangement was being made, STILL occupied the extreme front with his command deployed as skirmishers under the brow of a friendly hill. The rebel cavalry, with fourteen men deep, charged down the pike, and when within short range, Maj. KNOX gave the order to fire. The fire was so well directed that the rebel commander—not knowing what force was concealed behind the hill and supposing, no doubt—

[I had written thus far, when at about 10 o'clock P. M., a picket came dashing in to report that one of our pickets had been attacked on the road toward New-Baltimore, by 150 rebel cavalry; that a portion of the pickets had been captured and a general attack was expected. Col. WYNDHAM dashed out and in less than half an hour set matters at rest again. So I will continue my writing. But it is not very agreeable to be compelled to keep a horse saddled at your side as a means of safety.]

—that there was a large body of cavalry, and possibly artillery, wheeled his column and took them back again. Maj. KNOX having received no orders to fall back, and seeing the enemy retreating, concluded to make a charge upon their rear. He dashed after them until he reached New-Baltimore, and it being dark, built fires as if a large force intended to stop there for the night, and then fell back to near this place without having lost a man. When our pickets were first attacked at New-Baltimore, it was really quite amusing. The men were just cooking something to eat, and had their little pots of coffee on the fires, roasting pork and a few were indulging the hope of eating roast turkey. When the order to mount came, all the little "fixens" had to be abandoned; pots and pans were hurriedly stowed away, and the pack animals, lame horses, and stragglers were ordered to the rear, to be out of the way.

Last night, (Monday,) Capt. FLINT, of the First Vermont Cavalry, with 88 men was sent out to this place on picket duty. During the night, they were attacked by about 150 rebel cavalry. Capt. FLINT drove the rebels as far as New-Baltimore and then returned to his post again.

Gen. SIGEL had not arrived in Gainesville at 6 o'clock this P. M., but was momentarily expected at that hour. We shall not know until he arrives what the direction of our march will be—probably to Warrenton, 8 miles, first. The rebs are known to have infantry, cavalry and artillery there, but in what quantity we are all in the dark about. We shall probably find out to-morrow.

Gen. SCHURZ took his whole division through Thoroughfare Gap to Salem, to-day. He had only a little skirmishing.

There seems to be a kind of running fight between MCCLELLAN's and the rebel forces. We have heard their guns now for several days, but we have no definite knowledge of what is going on.

A private in the Forty-fifth New-York, (Col. AMSBERG,) for stealing, was tied to a stake in the camp at Gainesville this A. M., and the word "thief," in large letters, pinned to his back and breast.

I slept on a *feather bed*, and had my clothes off for the first time in thirty days, at Gainesville, last night. It almost made me sick.

I forgot to mention above, that our advance guard to-day, under Maj. KNOX, had to force the rebel pickets back from above this place as we moved along. There was some firing, but no person was hurt.

—Samuel S. Curtis, son of Major-Gen. Curtis, and one of the pioneers of Colorado Territory, arrived in St. Louis, on Oct. 28.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Advance of Gen. Grant's Army Against the Rebels at Holly Springs.

OCCUPATION OF LA GRANGE.

Van Dorn at Holly Springs with Fifty Thousand Rebels.

A FIGHT OR A FOOT-RACE.

BOLIVAR, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 5.

A special dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat* says:

"Gen. GRANT, with several divisions of the army from this place and Corinth, marched into Lagrange, near the Mississippi border, last night.

The rebels still occupy Holly Springs, but the opinion is entertained that they will soon evacuate the place.

The railroad will be repaired by to-morrow evening so as to admit of the passage of trains from this place to La Grange.

A regiment from Columbus passed down to La Grange last night and another goes to-day.

The rebels are about 50,000 strong at Holly Springs, and are under the command of Gen. EARL VAN DORN.

If there is not a battle fought before many days it will be because the rebels prefer running to fighting."

THE RELIEF OF NASHVILLE.

THE ADVANCE OF OUR FORCES AT BOWLING GREEN.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

BOWLING GREEN, Oct. 31, 1862.

This morning, about 9 o'clock, Gen. SILL's Division, of Gen. MCCOOK's corps, began to pass through the town, *en route* for Nashville. This is the advance of the column, and is composed of the following regiments: First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, First Ohio, parts of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Regulars, consolidated into one regiment; Fifth Kentucky, (the Louisville Legion,) Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, Thirty-fourth Illinois, Thirtieth Indiana, Seventy-ninth Illinois, Ninety-third Ohio, Thirty-ninth Indiana, Eighty-ninth Illinois, Forty-ninth Ohio, Fifteenth Ohio, Thirty-second Indiana, and three batteries. It will be seen that this division is composed, for the most part of veteran troops. Their valor has illustrated almost every battle-field during the war. It will be remembered that the Twenty-second Indiana, under the command of Col. WILLICH, (now General) punished last winter so severely the Texas Rangers, under command of Col. TERRY. They are a fine looking body of men—stalwart and hardy—and, notwithstanding their recent long marches and hard fighting at Perryville, they exhibited no evidence of fatigue. They are sun-burnt and covered with dust, but their tread is elastic and firm. The colors of many of these regiments are soiled by the smoke of gunpowder and tattered by bullets.

There are two tunnels on this side of Gallatin, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Only one of these had been destroyed by the rebels. It is reported here to-day that they have now destroyed the others and torn up a long stretch of the rails. Up to this time travelers have been permitted to pass, but all travel is now intercepted. Hacks which left for Nashville this morning were stopped and turned back. Some of them have returned to Bowling Green. What their object can be I cannot conceive. But let them go on and fill the cup of insolence to the brim. I trust Uncle Sam will soon clear the track and open up free communication by the might of his strong right arm.

GEN. ROSECRANS' FAREWELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
THIRD DIVISION, DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE,
CORINTH, MISS., Oct. 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 151.—1. By order of the Department, Commander Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON will assume the command of the troops heretofore commanded by Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

2. The General Commanding, being called, by superior authority, to do duty elsewhere, begs leave to bid an affectionate good-bye to the officers and men of his command. It is his extreme pleasure to be able to declare, truthfully, he will not bear away a single painful personal feeling toward any one of his command, and trusts that for any severity he may have exercised, or any feelings he may have wounded, he will be pardoned, attributing it to human frailty and a sincere desire for the good of the service and the honor of those who serve our country.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
C. GODDARD,
First Lieut. 12th Inf., O. V., A. A. A. Gen.

GEN. ROSECRANS IN HIS NEW COMMAND

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 30, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—1. By direction of the General-in-Chief, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Cumberland, and of the troops under Gen. BUELL's command, which will hereafter constitute the Fourteenth Army Corps.

2. The following Staff officers are announced, and will act until a permanent organization of Staff is effected: Lieut.-Col. Arthur C. Ducat, of Twelfth Infantry Illinois Volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Staff; Maj. C. Goddard, Sen., Aid-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Maj. W. P. Hepburn, Second Iowa Cavalry, Acting Judge Advocate; Capt. Samuel Simmons, A. C. S., Acting Chief Commissary; Capt. J. G. Chandler, A. Q. M., Acting Chief L. M.; Surgeon Robert Murray, Medical Director of the Department; Capt. N. Michles, Chief Typographical Engineer; First Lieut. T. Edson, of Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Officer.

Reports will be made, and business transacted through them, in accordance with existing orders and regulations.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

A MODEL SPEECH FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

The following speech was made by Gen. ROSECRANS, in Louisville, on the evening of Nov. 1, in acknowledgment of a serenade:

"Citizens of Louisville, I must thank you for your kind compliment, and the band for the very excellent music; but as for making you a speech, I cannot do it, for I never made a speech, and it is not my vocation. For the honor, and unity, and the integrity of the nation, I fight, and for that I am ready to die, if necessary. The great heart of the people beats with the same feeling. I hope to meet you when there shall be no war, and we shall all live as brothers of one nation, under the one flag. I don't know that there is anything more that I can say to you. I thank you with a sincere heart."

FROM CORINTH.

GEN. ROSECRAN'S SUCCESSOR.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
THIRD DIVISION, DISTRICT WEST TENN.,
CORINTH, MISS., Oct. 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 153.—1. By direction of Major-Gen. GRANT, I hereby assume command of this District and the forces therein. All standing orders of the previous commander will continue in force.

2. Brig.-Gen. J. F. QUINBY having reported for duty at these headquarters, is assigned to the command of the Third Division of the Army of the Mississippi.

C. S. HAMILTON, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

FROM HATTERAS INLET.

An Important Expedition on Foot.

By the arrival of the United States transport *Oriole* at this port, yesterday, from Hatteras Inlet, we learn that an expedition had left Newbern, N. C., about Oct. 28, by land and water, composed of about 12,000 men and several gunboats. The expedition was in command of Gen. FOSTER. Its destination we could not learn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—However enforcedly dull the book trade may be, the presses of Franklin-square very seldom stand idle. Like busy giants they work on, not stopping to inquire whether the world around them is awake or asleep, at peace or at war. The HARPERS seem very early to have recognized the truth that the demand for *good* books can never be supplied, and evidently they intend to act on it just as long as paper can be found in market. It is a notable fact that a book bearing the indorsement "HARPER & BROS." on its back is generally safe to read or to buy. Running through the long list of their publications for the past twenty years, very few can be found that had better have been left unpublished, very few that are not works of permanent value as well as of momentary interest, and calculated to enrich as well as adorn the library. Of course, Franklin-square has its amiable weaknesses, and occasionally publishes a young author merely for his gratification, and not at all with a view to its own profit and renown. Fortunately, however, these instances are so rare as to be almost phenomenal, serving, like other freaks of Nature, only to prove what may happen—not to indicate what is likely to.

Fresh from their press we have a bundle of books that illustrate the foregoing remarks;—slightly clerical they are in the cut and color of their covers—for the HARPERS very seldom make their books gay with gilt or gorgeous with vermilion inks and illuminated title-pages—but clear in type, and honest-faced they are throughout. The first is Mrs. OLIPHANT's *Life of Edward Irving*. It is only after a man has passed away that the world comes to know him in his true proportions, especially if the opinions which he holds are ones with which the world is at variance. The career of IRVING was a singular one. As divinity student, schoolmaster, a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, and assistant of the celebrated Dr. CHALMERS, he walked unnoticedly through the early years of life, and maturity was well upon him before it was discovered that there was anything remarkable about the man. After having been elected minister of an obscure London Church, accident did that for him which the labor of years had before failed to achieve. A phrase in one of his sermons caught the ear of a statesman, the statesman indorsed him in a Parliamentary speech, and all London flocked to the doors of his little church. BYRON awoke one morning and found himself famous—IRVING found himself famous one memorable Sunday before he went to bed. But the poet's popularity lasted longer than the preacher's. The fashion changed, and the flock of religionists anon went trooping after a shepherd with a newer pipe. Some remarkable developments occurred in his Church, which to IRVING heralded the coming of the last judgment. He investigated, believed, and declared his belief. Honesty and heresy, where creeds are concerned, are very nearly allied. The Scotch Presbytery, in full council assembled, declared IRVING a heretic, unfit to preach the Gospel—as corrected and revised by them:—and the London *Times*, with characteristic mildness and impartiality, called him a partner of knaves and impostors. Broken and shattered in health by study and labor, but strong in his own singleness of purpose and honesty of conviction, the excommunicated minister faced the storm until death called him away to a field where doctrinal points are never discussed and Presbyteries are not supreme. He has left an honest footprint on the sands of time which others, seeing, will take heart, while upon his grave, even those who disagreed with him violently in life now come to cast the hero's laurel and the martyr's crown.

—In publishing the *Memoirs of N. Murray, D. D.*, by S. IRENÆUS PRIME, the HARPERS give the biography of a distinguished divine, who served his novitiate in their printing office. The young MURRAY sailed from his native Ireland with nothing to his back but his mother's anger and a priest's curse—scarcely a good outfit in life. Yet, for all this, he achieved honorable distinction in the New World, and, under the pen-name of "Kirwan," became as widely and favorably known as author and essayist as preacher. These memoirs, written by Mr. PRIME, are eminently interesting, as showing what may be accomplished even under seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

—Of WILLSON's series of "School and Family Readers," published by the HARPERS, we have before spoken in terms of unqualified praise. With a *Manual of Instruction and Suggestions for Object Lessons*, by the same author and publishers, we are impressed quite as favorably. As there may be those who do not understand what "object lessons" are, we will endeavor to make their meaning plain. In teaching the young idea how to shoot, some ingenious minds have discovered that we oblige the young idea to labor under the double disadvantage of shooting its arrows butt-end first, and at a target set up at an incalculable distance—out of sight, in fact. This evil these object-lesson teachers propose to lessen. Instead of showing a child a word and telling him that that word is a horse or a hippopotamus, they show it the animal itself, and subsequently the sign or word which represents it. To our thinking this system is much better than the former one, and obviates considerable confusion in the youthful mind. It will be noticed that the unabridged dictionaries are coming to give object-definitions, and indeed that not a few of the newspapers of the day give news in pictures. Mr. WILLSON's *Manual* is compiled with much care and discretion, and all of its lessons are useful alike to young and old, and interesting as useful. To be used in connection with the *Manual* the HARPERS publish a series of school and family charts. These have only to be seen to be appreciated, and the system of instruction they so admirably illustrate has only to be examined to secure its introduction into the families and schools of the day.

—*Orley Farm*, so long a permanent feature in the HARPERS' *Magazine*, is now published by them in book form. *Orley Farm* labors under the disadvantage of having been a serious serial production. The author used to vex us. On one occasion he left Lady MASON in a critical situation, from one month's end to another's; and we distinctly remember of the jury's having gone out, and staid out, without their dinner, for a similar period of time, leaving us in doubt as to what their verdict would be. When they finally came in, it was undoubtedly as much to their relief as to the reader's. In its present phase, we like *Orley Farm* better than when it was staked out to us in monthly acres. It has all of TROLLOPE's virtues and vices—it is amusing and flippant, discursive and concursive by turns—and, on the whole, readable.

—Also, from the HARPERS, we have Mr. F. N. OTIS' *Handbook of the Panama Railroad*—a very interesting little work, though a statistical one. Nearly every one has in view, at some period of life or another, a trip to California. Very many of our Spanish chateaux are built in that delightful country, where grapes and gold may be had for the mere gathering, and law, physic and divinity are comparatively unknown. Mr. OTIS gives us a picture of the Isthmus itself, as well as of the iron ring which girds its breast and weds the Atlantic to the Pacific. Everything necessary for the Isthmus-crosser to know,—the rates of fare, freight, the baggage that may be carried and the baggage that may not—all this may be learned from this neat little hand-book.

—"Walter Barrett, Clerk," has written some very interesting sketches, entitled *The Old Merchants of New-York*, first published in the New-York *Leader*, which Mr. CARLETON now gives in book form. They abound with anecdote and reminiscence, and are written in that plain, unpretentious, business-like style that an old merchant would be very likely to employ himself and to admire in others. The lives of these old gentlemen, who did business, and danced, and got married, and died, in the days when the Battery was the fashionable promenade of the City and Chambers-street its limits, are as interesting as Dutch fairy tales where everything is real and the fairies themselves are broad-bottomed and substantial as Dutch ships. It is curious to mark the slow process by which fortunes so rapidly dissipated are acquired, and to note the remarkable contrast between the difficulty of making money and the eminent easiness with which it may be spent.

—ALEXANDER DUMAS is a wonderful novelist as well as a Frenchman. His remarks are like comets, and they have interminably long tails to them. Or they are like candles, that he is constantly extinguishing and relighting. He never snuffs one well, and completely out, but always leaves its wick in such an uncertain incandescent condition that it is ready to die with a breath. His stories are something like sausages, seemingly separate entities, but all linked together by one common thread. Quite a number of years ago, he wrote and published "The Memoirs of a Physician." Since then, as continuations of those memoirs, we have had "The Queen's Necklace," "Six Years Later," and "Countess of Charny." These have all been translated into English before, but *Andrée de Taverney*—the "final conclusion" of all—is now rendered into our vernacular for the first time, and published by the PETERSONS, of Philadelphia. There may be those who think that the "Memoirs of a Physician" are at an end, but we do not. If ALEXANDER DUMAS, *père*, fails to produce another sequel to them, we are confident that ALEXANDER DUMAS, *fils*, will.

—Philology is one of the most intricate studies in the world—one of the most difficult to popularize, and one which to the public is supposed to have the fewest attractions. Yet the lectures of Mr. MARSH on the "English language," though published only about a year—and though that year has been one in which the energies of the nation have been absorbed in the prosecution of the most stupendous war which ever saturated with blood the footstool of God—during that year have been called for to the extent of no less than four editions. And at the present moment—this moment which seems to concentrate in itself all the past and all the future of our national destiny—Mr. MARSH and his publisher feel justified in giving to the war-worn public another stout octavo volume on the same topic, this time under the designation of *The Origin and History of the English Language*. The success of Mr. MARSH's philological volumes is owing, in great measure, to the remarkable power he possesses of popularizing the study—of clothing verbal dry bones with vitality and beauty—of bringing down to general apprehension that which has heretofore been within the reach of only the most erudite scholars. This quality is illustrated in the present volume, as in the previous ones. Mr. MARSH makes no claim to any originality of views or to the propounding of any new philologic theories. He has taken the labors and the ponderous works—quite inaccessible to the general public—of the illustrious German philosophers, the brothers GRIMM, BOPP, RASK and others, and in the light of the principles they enunciated, he has revealed so that all may see them, the mysteries and the beauties of our English speech. The matter which now first appears in book form, has already been submitted to the popular test; for the lectures of which this volume consists were delivered before the Lowell Institute in Boston in the Autumn and Winter of 1860–'61, where they met with very remarkable success and appreciation. The first, or introductory lecture, in which Mr. MARSH takes a general survey of the ground over which he proposes to tread, is an exceedingly able one; and the sentence he uses at the close, shows the very practical value he puts upon the study of philology. There is but one end, he says, in the study of language, which is common and necessary to every man; and that is, "such a facility in comprehending, and such a skill in using his mother tongue, that he can play well his part in the never-ceasing dialogue which, whether between the living and the living, or the living and the dead, whether breathed from the lips, or figured with the pen, takes up so large a part of the life of every one of us." Of the remaining eleven lectures, one is on the "origin and composition of the Anglo-Saxon people and their language," another on the "Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, literature, and grammar;" and following these are discourses which treat of the "Semi-Saxon Literature," and trace the growth, development, and changes of the English tongue from the middle of the Thirteenth century,—at which period it may be said to have crystalized into something approaching its present shape,—to the time of PIERS' Ploughmen, to WYCKLIFFE and his school, to CHAUCER and GOWER, to the time of CAXTON, to the Accession of ELIZABETH, and during the reign of ELIZBETH, at which period our grand language blossomed into the perfection in which SHAKSPEARE left it, and in which we now speak it. For aiding in the study of these interesting topics, there are no books in our language equal to this and the previous volume of our Minister to the Court of Turin.

The Bankrupt Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a country of vast commercial transactions one of the first enactments of its Government should be a uniform Bankrupt law. We have existed as a Government nearly a century and are still without this beneficent measure.

To understand the relation of creditor and debtor is a study only calculated to perplex the mind of those who make it a specialty. To relieve the necessities of the one without sacrificing the interest of the other, is of itself a study requiring all the ability of our shrewdest minds.

But we can simply and without much effort reduce the necessity of the measure to a plain statement of facts, precluding the necessity of much legal lore or logical deductions.

We will, as succinctly as possible, draw the attention of the public mind to one consideration, the profit and loss account of the collection of protested paper and accounts, through the only channel now opened for such collection, and this only calculated to add largely to a bad account, exasperate and reduce to beggary or perjury the unfortunate debtor.

A class of men has sprung up, prompted by this necessity, whose only aim is to involve the estate of the bankrupt without enriching the creditor, but drawing from him a large addition to a bad debt for the purpose of supporting a class of men degrading to the profession. As one, I humbly and sincerely trust all those whose ambition does not exceed a hunter of disgusting disclosures, shall be driven to a more honorable avocation, or sink as their abilities would draw them to a level of the brute, whose aim is rooting in all the filth of a foul pen.

An honest but unfortunate trader is hardly placed upon the same level as a man whose offence is visited with the highest legal penalty—death. He has no rights, no protection. Is it a crime to be unfortunate? If so, enact the penalty, without adding torture to the punishment.

How much of our best talent is buried under this worse than slavish bondage, owing to no fault or crime of theirs, but the resistance of one section of our country to the Constitution and Government. An earthquake with ponderous jaw to swallow up a community, were merciful to the relentless and squeezing process of our legal enactments.

It is idle to plead a necessity that men in failing circumstances would not care if they had a relief law to run to, they would be none the less willing to make an effort to pay as large a dividend as possible; in reality they would, by a judicious law, be cut off from all preferential debts and have a larger estate to divide; also a judicious law would compel the trader to settle up if his note was protested from necessity—the law being his executor to divide his assets equally. No man, however vile, but his own conscience makes him pay his debts when he can; his interest also exacts it—his pride directs it—a proud boast, indeed—I pay one hundred cents on every dollar.

Morality makes it imperative that we have this law, and that without delay. As soon as Congress assembles it is their duty to delay not one hour before calling up this bill, and passing it through without discussion. It is idle to talk of a measure of such vital importance. It should occupy the earnest attention of every wise Senator and Representative, and exact his careful revision. Not one in either branch of our Legislature but is capable of voting Yea or Nay as soon as a bill is read. We understand a bill has been framed, and already has the sanction of the Committee. Why delay by debate or any other cause an act that takes a burden from the heart of the honest debtor? It does not release the fraudulent one; he is satisfied with our present code. It would almost seem it was specially provided for his benefit. We ask, without fear of contradiction, if such is not the fact. It suits him so well he would never be dishonest again, if we had a judicious Bankrupt law making it compulsory to wind him up when he was run down.

It is idle to multiply words. All know it is the best—nay, it is imperative—that this law shall be passed without delay; and I trust the President will, in his message, insist upon immediate action. J. M. H.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A Change in the Weather—A Snow Storm—The Army to Move—An Order Against Straggling.

NEAR SOMERSET, PULASKI COUNTY, Ky., }
Sunday, Oct. 26, 1862. }

We reached Somerset and occupied our present camping ground late on the evening of the 25th. We seldom have anything to say about the weather, but during the past few days the most sudden and remarkable change in the temperature of the atmosphere has taken place that has ever been known, even in this variable climate. The 24th was a day unpleasantly warm. The roads were very dusty and the heat really oppressive. The army bivouacked that night, needing neither tents nor fires. On the morning of the 25th the sun rose in a sky bright and clear. Suddenly the wind changed and blew a stiff breeze from the northwest. It soon became densely cloudy, and by noon the day was exceedingly dark and gloomy. The clouds continued to thicken and gather until nightfall, when a slow cold rain began to fall, just as we were kindling camp fires in a heavy red oak forest. Just after dark the rain changed to snow. So rapidly did the snow fall that the air was almost a dense cloud of flakes. It continued to snow without intermission through the night. The leaves on the trees of the forest had not been affected by the frost, and by midnight so heavy was the weight upon them of the accumulating snow, that limbs and tree-tops, and even entire trees, began cracking and tumbling among the men. Several were slightly injured by the falling boughs before their position could be changed. Saddles, bridles, harness and forage were deeply buried in the snow, while the fires had been put out by the water as it melted. Some of the men who had lain down, protected by nothing but their blankets, had fallen to sleep, and were covered with snow, till nothing but a slight elevation showed the spot of their repose. Still it continued to snow in an incessant storm. About daylight it ceased. We looked out upon the country and its hilly surroundings this morning upon one of the most glorious prospects that ever greeted our vision. The snow was eight inches deep. The deep green of the forest contrasted strangely enough with the white burdens that were bending the trees to the ground. The cracking of trees and the falling of timbers were heard in all directions. The white oaks and the hickories bend their tops nearly to the ground, in graceful and grand humility, under the immense weights that have gathered upon them, while the red oaks and the chestnuts, not so pliable as their companions of the forest, yield to the pressure as their boughs come tumbling in confused heaps to the ground. In this timbered region the leaves are almost as fresh and green as they were in August, and as we walk or ride, floundering through snow eight and ten inches deep, we can scarcely realize that two days since we were melting in a burning sun, and choking with dust. Never have we experienced a change so sudden and complete. Last night was emphatically the bridal night of Summer and Winter. Old Winter snatched bright Summer and golden Autumn to his cold embrace without a word of warning. The warm seasons had not cast off their light and breezy drapery till the stern king threw his heavy mantle over them. Our brave and uncomplaining men, though still without their tents and their new equipments, bear up manfully, and endure the change without murmuring.

In a military sense, we have nothing to-day of exciting interest. As intimated in my letter of the 24th, the army will as soon as possible move toward the Cumberland. We leave here to-morrow for Columbia, in Adair County. The rebels have withdrawn their forces from Kentucky, and will most probably attempt a demonstration upon Nashville. A letter received from Bowling Green, Ky., on the 24th, says BRECKINRIDGE is reported as moving rapidly upon Nashville, with a heavy rebel force. We do not put much credence in the report, though the writer of the letter does not doubt its correctness. The Twenty-third Brigade, which was ordered to Mill Springs from Wild Cat, was halted at this place. It will go with the main corps of the army to Columbia.

In previous letters mention has been made of the laxity of discipline, and the tendency to demoralization of the army. Nothing I could write would so clearly convey an idea of the extent and injurious effects of this demoralization as the necessity which called forth the following general and special orders from Gen. BUELL:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, }
IN CAMP, Oct. 20, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48—The General Commanding is mortified and pained at the disorderly conduct of portions of the troops since the departure of the army from Louisville. The road and the adjoining country swarm with worthless and vicious stragglers, whose outrages and depredations disgrace the profession of arms and the noble cause which they profess to defend, and bring discredit upon their more worthy command.

But little less pernicious and reprehensible is the pressing private property, such as horses and wagons, into service by subordinate and unauthorized officers, for the purpose of increasing an allowance which has been purposely restricted. The General Commanding calls upon all good officers to exert themselves constantly and energetically to put a stop to these disorders and irregularities, whether within their own regiments or corps, or elsewhere. He at the same time warns negligent officers and the offenders themselves that the evil is of such consequence that the voice of the country and the public good will demand the general remedies if it is persisted in. This order will be read before every regiment in the army.

By order of Major-Gen. BUELL.
(Signed,) JAS. B. FRY, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

With this general order the following special order is issued, bearing upon stragglers:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, Oct. 19, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 170.—Every division commander, while on the march, will detail a special guard, and an officer as a Special Inspector, to arrest and dispose of stragglers and persons found on horses without proper authority. Immediately on reaching the ground to be occupied by the division, the guard will be posted so as to control all the approaches by which the stragglers could enter camp. Persons coming in on horseback, except staff officers and orderlies bearing dispatches, will be arrested and held together, under guard, until the cases are specially examined and disposed of by the Inspector.

The Inspector will inquire into the ownership of every animal thus held under guard, and will turn over to the Quartermaster all that are property owned or possessed by the persons with whom they are found, and will report the facts connected with the possession of the horse by the unauthorized, with a view to prompt punishment by the division commander. The animals thus falling into the hands of the Quartermaster, if private property, will, if it is practicable, be returned to their owners; if not, they will be taken up on the Quartermaster's papers, with an explanation of the circumstances. If they are Government property, they will be taken up on the Quartermaster's returns in like manner. Division commanders will see that all men reported to them by the Special Inspector for coming into camp with animals without authority are properly punished. It will be the further duty of the guard to arrest all stragglers, to whatever command they may belong; and the stragglers thus arrested will be made to walk in a ring until 12 o'clock at night, unless the Division Surgeon reports that they were actually too sick to keep up with their respective commands. Every division will detail daily a company of cavalry as provost guard, and will see that it scouts the country on either side of the road, and prevent them entering the houses or premises on the line of march. Corps and division commanders are enjoined to secure a rigid observance of this order, and to take such other steps as may seem to them proper, to prevent a system of pillaging and straggling which is now disgracing the cause and demoralizing the army. By command of Major-Gen. BUELL.

(Signed) J. M. WRIGHT, A. A. G.
Official: G. E. FLYNT, Major and Chief of Staff.

The foregoing orders are most excellent ones. The difficulty is, however, that there have been so many orders issued that have never been enforced, that it is feared these will not be.

The people of this section have suffered much by the rebels. The cavalry of MORGAN and SCOTT have scoured the country and taken property from the people. A large box of United States army clothes has been found where they were concealed, near Somerset. They will be appropriated to the use of our men. On yesterday the people of Somerset were engaged all day bringing in their goods—boots, shoes, &c.—from the hills and hollows where they had concealed them from the rebels. Our men are purchasing the articles, giving good prices and good money. Many of the poorer citizens in the country are dressed in our blue coats and pants, which they procured from the rebels. To-morrow we go to Columbia, where tents will be procured, and where it is to be hoped we will be sufficiently in communication with the civilized world to receive the mails and read the papers. CURTIUS.

Gov. Andrew and the Contrabands.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 1.

The Democratic General and his aid (the latter from Massachusetts,) who undertook to manufacture a little political capital for the benefit of the Democratic People's Party here, by inviting Gov. ANDREW to make provision for the care and support of five hundred contrabands, received a very pertinent and forcible reply from His Excellency, a copy of which we lay before our readers. It will be difficult for these political Generals, or their friends here, to evade the logic of Gov. ANDREW's reply, while the fact will remain upon record that the proposition to introduce negro contrabands into the State came from a Democratic source, and was rejected, for good and sufficient reasons, by a Republican Governor:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Oct. 16, 1862.

Major John A. Bolles, A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Dix:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Sept. 30, accompanied by a letter from Gen. DIX, together with a copy of a letter addressed to the General from the War Department at Washington. In these general communications it is proposed to me to take some active measures for the reception in Massachusetts of a portion of the escaped slaves now at or about Fortress Monroe, according to a plan proposed by Major-Gen. DIX, and in which the General has obtained the acquiescence of the War Department. This plan is represented as "very desirable for reasons both military and humane." It is said that the fortress is threatened, and probably may be attacked; that, if so, these people may be "swept back into Slavery," or that a hasty retreat and transportation of them will be attended inevitably with severe suffering to the helpless.

It is imperative upon me to say that, though I sympathize deeply with the humane motives upon which Gen. DIX is seeking to act, I do not concur in any way or to any degree in the plan proposed. These same motives of humanity lead me in a different direction, and to a point where in general, as sound reasoning teaches, and even in particular cases, as the case in question makes manifest, I find that the true interests of the African and Saxon are interwoven and their rights correlative as they are identical, so that the assertion and maintenance of the one become the salvation of the other. If, indeed, it is true that rebel hordes are coiling their traitorous length for a deadly spring upon Fortress Monroe, and that rebel iron-clads are coming down the river; and if it be true that the Union forces to oppose the threatened assault are inferior to the forces that menace them, then by listening to your proposals I should deprive the band of heroes now under command of Gen. DIX, and steadily awaiting the storm, of the strength of hundreds of stout arms which would be nerved with the desperation of men fighting for liberty, and I should deprive this slandered race of the praise and of the education of their manhood to be acquired in a bold struggle for their dearest rights. Here Providence has given to them a chance to complete their emancipation from slavery by a victory over prejudice; and it is significant that if I do anything to deny them that chance, by the same act I may visibly injure the cause of the Union arms. I cannot bring myself to do anything to take away from the command under Gen. DIX this great *reserved force*, as I know you would find it if you would but use it. If you are attacked let the blacks fight to preserve their freedom! They are needed. If anything could strengthen my previous opinions on this point, it would be just such facts as you narrate in your letter. If the negroes have wives and children to fight for in addition to their freedom, they will not show themselves insensible to the motives which have inspired all other races. It is one of their rights to strike for their dearest other rights, as all races have done. I should welcome every blow of theirs which might at once carry succor to a patriot, death to a traitor, confusion to their slanderers, renewed life to their own veins, and victory to our flag.

Contemplating, however, the possibility of their removal, permit me to say that the Northern States are, of all places, the worst possible to select for an asylum. These poor people, afloat upon the world, are inhabitants of a Southern climate, and have habits, and are subject to needs and to peculiarities of physical constitution accordingly. Where, then, is the prudence or the humanity of subjecting them at once to the rigors of our Northern sky, in the Winter season, with the moral certainty of inflicting extreme suffering, resulting probably in disease and death. If their removal is definitely determined upon, I would take the liberty of suggesting for the asylum, some Union foothold in the South—as Hilton Head—where they could retain their health, be trained as soldiers, and their labor be rendered economically available. For them to come here for encampment or asylum would be to come as paupers and sufferers into a strange land and a climate trying even to its habitues, as a swarm of homeless wanderers, migrating without purpose, and not to the wilderness where the strong arm would suffice for maintenance, but to a busy community where they would be incapable of self-help—a course certain to demoralize themselves and endanger others. Such an event would be a handle to all traitors and to all persons evily disposed. We should be told that the experiment had been tried and had failed; that the negroes were proved worthless and incapable of taking care of themselves, when the truth would be that we had pursued the plan most eminently calculated to disable and corrupt them. I meet with pleasure the motives of humanity which have dictated your proposed plan; but from the very same feelings I must consider the plan mistaken. It is precisely because I do not wish the negroes to suffer; precisely because I would save their wives and children from perishing; precisely because I do not wish their new freedom to become license, corruption, and infamy, that I respectfully decline to aid or countenance your plan for their transportation to the North.

Inasmuch as the letter of Major-Gen. DIX is accompanied by a copy of a letter from the War Department granting permission to correspond concerning the plan proposed, I deem it incumbent upon me to state that I have, since receiving your letters, conferred with the Department upon this subject, and I am sure that there is not any difference of opinion between the Department and myself thereon; nor do I find there the existence of any such apprehensions regarding the safety of Gen. DIX's position as you seem to entertain.

I ought to add that, even were my views coincident with your own, I am, under the law, absolutely powerless, in my official capacity, to promote them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

Our columns are so much crowded that we cannot publish the whole of the correspondence which preceded the above letter. We give an abstract:

1. A note from Major BOLLES to Gov. ANDREW, dated Sept. 30, stating the purpose of his mission. Major BOLLES says: "There are large numbers of 'contrabands' in the immediate vicinity of Fort Monroe whose prompt removal from that vicinity is very desirable, for reasons both military and humane." This note covers—

2. A letter from the War Department, Sept. 19, giving to Gen. DIX permission to enter into correspondence, and the authority to make arrangements with the Executives of the several Northern States for the purposes indicated.

3. A letter from Gen. DIX to Gov. ANDREW, accrediting Maj. BOLLES, and "earnestly pressing" the importance of immediately removing the contrabands.

4. A letter from Maj. BOLLES to Gov. ANDREW, Oct. 6, giving further details upon the matter, and saying that "their removal to a friendly and secure neighborhood is an imperative duty."

The whole correspondence is on file at the State House, and can be seen on application to the proper authorities.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

Her Weak Points.

From the Boston Traveller.

We have conversed with several shipmasters who were captured by the British pirate *Alabama*, and are convinced that she could be easily crippled, if not destroyed, by any of our smart three-masted schooners, if properly armed and manned. The fact is notorious that every vessel she has captured has been deceived by her appearance, and that some of them, had they suspected her, could have eluded her; for thus far she has used only her sails.

Any of our three-masted schooners cannot only outsail her, but sail around her. She is so long, and her masts so badly placed, that she cannot be stayed, or in other words, cannot be brought round head to the wind; and she is very long in wearing, in being brought to, upon the opposite tack by sailing before the wind. Any sailor can easily comprehend the advantages a smart sailing schooner would have over her. In the first place, the schooner is much lower in the water, and therefore an uncertain mark to fire at; while her opponent is high, and cannot well be missed; and in the second place, the schooner, by her great breadth of beam, has more stability.

In speed, readiness of evolution, lowness in the water, and stability, we consider the schooner her superior under canvas, and might destroy her before she could steam up. The *Alabama* is quite narrow, for her depth, is very rapid in her motions—we mean in rolling—and therefore the effectiveness of her artillery is much impaired. In a sea way she might fire fifty shot without striking a schooner.

In view of these facts, would it not be well for our shipowners and underwriters to fit out and arm fifty or even a hundred schooners to go in search of this pirate? There is an important suggestion connected with her enlisting men from the vessels she has captured, which ought to stimulate all interested to immediate action. To us it is apparent that after she has men enough to man another vessel, that one suitable for piratical purposes will be manned from these volunteers, and while we are talking about capturing her she may have a fleet of companions to aid her in her infamous work of destruction.

When she captured the whalers, she had a crew of only 72 all told; at last accounts she had nearly 140 men. Now, fifty men are amply sufficient to work her, and we can only account for her having increased the number upon the presumption that they are to be put on board of other vessels.

It is not improbable that she may, by some trick, capture one of our homeward bound clippers from China, and fit her out as a consort. She has spare artillery on board, so one of the captains who had been captured by her informed us, and this was probably procured for the very purpose which we supposed. At all events, whether this be so or not, it is absolutely necessary that some means should be adopted as speedily as possible to cut short her career.

New-York's Contribution of Men.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

On Saturday last we presented a detailed statement of the aggregate force raised in this State since the 2d of July. We now present the *aggregate force of New-York since the beginning of the war*, which amounts to no less than *two hundred and nineteen thousand and fifty-nine men*. This vast army is classified below, both as respects the term of enlistment and particular arm of the service:

INFANTRY.		
23 Regiments, 3 months	15,838	
38 Regiments, 2 years	30,131	
123 Regiments, 1 Battalion, } 3 years	112,411	
Recruits for Regiments in field	29,690	
		188,070
Artillery: 4 Regiments, 6 Battalions, 13 Batteries, }	8,779	
1 Regiment Marine Artillery	900	
Cavalry: 11 Regiments, 1 Battalion,	9,642	
Engineers: 1 Regiment	855	
Rocket Battalion	163	
Total sent forward	208,409	
Add recruits raised and being organized in the State	10,650	
Total	219,059	

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Interesting Speech by Townsend Harris on Japanese Affairs—Good Effect of an Article in the Times—Important Letters from Members of the Cabinet—Committees Appointed with Reference to the Pirate Alabama and on our Harbor Defences—Startling Statements About our Forts.

A regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the rooms of the Chamber, yesterday, at 1 P. M., PELETIAH PERIT, Esq., in the Chair. Hon. TOWNSEND L. HARRIS, late United States Minister to Japan, was introduced to the Chamber and cordially received. At the request of the Chair, he proceeded to give a brief idea of the state of affairs in the East.

SPEECH OF HON. TOWNSEND L. HARRIS.

Mr. HARRIS excused himself from rising on account of indisposition, which also prevented him from speaking loud enough to be heard throughout the room. So far as his remarks could be heard he said that the exports of Japan for 1861 were 12,000 bales of raw silk and 11,000,000 pounds of teas. These figures and other statistics of Japanese exports he contrasted with the present exports of China, and drew a favorable conclusion for the prospects of Japanese trade. During the year the number of vessels entering the port of Hakodadi was 100; Nagasaki, 69; and Kanagawa, 61. The aggregate imports amounted to $11,000,000—a much larger percentage than is the case in China. Mr. HARRIS thought the day was not distant when the imports would be fully equal to the exports. The demand would regulate the supply. The qualities of the teas, he was sure, would compare favorably with those of China.

MR. PERIT—Yes, Sir; they are well known here, and ascertained to be very good.

Mr. HARRIS further alluded to the reciprocal good feeling between American residents in Japan and the Government. He said with reference to one branch of business connected with insurance, illustrating the great cheapness of repairing ships, that during the year a vessel of a thousand tons, having 250 coolies on board, had been repaired at a cost of only $6,000—the coolies being landed and boarded, the vessel unloaded and beached.

Mr. PERIT asked whether the visit of the Japanese Ambassadors to this country had produced any visible influence after their return?

Mr. HARRIS replied that the effect of their friendly reception was favorably felt before their return as well as on their return.

Mr. PERIT further asked whether there was reason to believe that our cordial relations with Japan will be continued without interruption.

Mr. HARRIS said there was hope of such continuance in his opinion, and explained that the partial dissatisfaction with the treaties arose from the vast number of officials in Japan. These officials are paid inconceivably small salaries in money, and formed, during the first four months of the operation of the treaty, a remarkable rise in the price of articles of consumption. This rise amounted to from one hundred to one thousand per cent.—a rise unequaled in the world in a similar time. He was of the opinion that these objections would be removed in time, and that our cordial relations would continue. During his speech, Mr. HARRIS remarked that he thought the American Representative in Japan exercised more influence than the Ministers from any other nations.

On motion of Mr. P. M. WETMORE, Mr. HARRIS was made an honorary member of the Chamber, in recognition of his well-known services to American commerce in the East.

Messrs. FRANK E. HOWE, CHAS. B. BURDETT, and L. K. STEVENS, Jr., were unanimously elected members of the Chamber.

Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., the Secretary of the Chamber, read the following letters which had been received:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, 27th October, 1862. }

To the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the loyal, patriotic, and humane resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, concerning the recent destruction of American vessels near the Azores by pirates, who went out from the shores of a friendly nation in violation of the restrictions prescribed by municipal as well as international laws.

By authority of the President, the subject has been already commended to the attention of the representative of the United States at London. The views of the Chamber of Commerce concerning the same will, with pleasure, be promptly made known to him, and to the other diplomatic as well as to the Consular agents of the United States, residing in maritime countries.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[COPY.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1862.

To John Austin Stevens, Jr., Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, relating to the subject of immigration, which you have transmitted to me.

The President authorizes me to express to you a high appreciation of the promptness with which the Chamber of Commerce has entered upon the consideration of the question which I had the honor to submit to them, and of the enlightened and patriotic spirit in which they have discussed the same.

The suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce will receive the most respectful attention.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 1, 1862.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 22d ult., covering a copy of the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, in relation to the burning at sea, by the steamer *Alabama*, of the ship *Brilliant* and other vessels, and thank you and the Chamber of Commerce, not only for the frank and patriotic expression of the views therein contained, but for their consideration and attention in communicating them to me. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of State of New-York.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA AND OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE, in an eloquent address, called the attention of the Chamber to the atrocities committed by the rebel pirate *Alabama*. He moved the appointment of a Committee of Five, to investigate as to what steps had been taken to secure the pirate, and also report what should be done by the merchants of New-York in the matter.

Mr. BLOODGOOD, in the same connection, called attention to the inefficiency of the Harbor defences of New-York, in view of the possibility of the rebel SEMMES carrying out his threat to come to New-York. He thought it was our duty to look after ourselves as well as the pirate.

Capt. CHAS. H. MARSHALL said he had learned upon investigation a month since that though there were provisions for mounting about fifteen hundred guns on the fortifications of the harbor, there were but few mounted. He recommended that the Chamber should turn its attention to the subject.

Mr. JONATHAN STURGIS called attention to the fact that it would be indiscreet to publish any details of the plan for capturing the *Alabama*, because the Captain of the *Alabama* would find it out from the papers, and be enabled to evade them. He thought that if the merchants should be assured that the Government had taken no steps to secure the capture of the *Alabama*, the merchants themselves could make such preparations in a week.

Mr. LATHERS read a portion of the report of the War Committee on harbor fortifications, showing that the City was comparatively unprotected from the assaults of the enemy by sea.

The following are some extracts from the report:

"In Fort Richmond, on Staten Island, there are now mounted 60 eight-inch columbiads, and 2 ten-inch columbiads—the fort being pierced for 143 guns, including those *en barbette*.

In Battery Hudson, a few hundred yards to the eastward, there are now in position 32 old-fashioned guns, on barbette carriages, 1 new rifled gun, and on the ground, not yet mounted, 1 enormous Rodman gun, fifteen inches bore, weight 49,100 pounds, weight of ball 450 pounds, charge of powder 50 to 100 pounds.

Fort Tompkins, on the hill above these fortifications, is not sufficiently advanced in construction to receive any armament.

Fort Hamilton, on the opposite side of the channel, has in position 18 barbette guns, 32-pounders; 15 barbette guns, 24-pounders; 14 casemates, 32-pounders; and, in the redoubt, 8 21-pounders and 1 10-inch mortar.

Such is the condition and armament of the works which immediately command the entrance of the channel by the Narrows—the most offensive position in the harbor—and were the works completely armed and thoroughly manned, they would prove, at best an uncertain and inefficient defence against swift-moving vessels, even though not iron-plated; but your memorialists have learned, with surprise and mortification, and with extreme solicitude, that though the National Government has now, for over eighteen months, been engaged in a struggle compared with which all previous wars shrink into insignificance, when viewed either in the magnitude of the interests involved, the numeric forces in the field, the daring and determined character of the enemy, and the dangers of foreign intervention, that defensive works, on which the security of this City wholly, and of this State greatly, depends, are *left entirely unmanned*.

There are no artillerists at any one of the places named, and no persons practicing the drill, either with the view of preparing to handle the guns, in case of emergency, or of fitting themselves to instruct others for this purpose.

On motion of Mr. WETMORE, the subjects of the pirate *Alabama* and the harbor defences were divided, and the following Committee appointed on the former subject, viz.: Chas. H. Marshall, Mr. Minturn, Thos. Tileston, Richard Lathers, Mr. Aspinwall, Capt. Nye, Peletiah Perit and A. A. Low.

The subject of harbor defences was recommended to the consideration of the existing Committee: Messrs. Dodge, Marshall, E. E. Morgan, Opdyke, A. T. Stewart and R. A. Witthaus.

EFFECT OF AN ARTICLE IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The following letter to Mayor OPDYKE was sent by that gentleman to the Chamber and read for the information of the members:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1862.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Esq.—*Sir:* I beg to call your attention (if you have not already perused it) to an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 16th inst. headed, "Loyalty of the British Workingmen."

Such an honorable display of independence on the part of the workingmen of Staley Bridge and Blackburn, should not be allowed to pass with mere "honorable mention." Great credit is due to these sturdy men for declaring, "that in their opinion the disasters prevailing in the manufacturing districts, are mainly owing to the rebellion of the Southern States against the American Constitution."

Should not some effort be made to encourage and bring out further displays of this friendly feeling on the part of the English people toward the North and free institutions, to counteract the unfriendly and selfish feeling and conduct of the aristocratic and ruling classes of England?

I propose that by the efforts of some prominent merchant, like yourself, a subscription be started to buy food, such as bacon, cheese and flour, to be forwarded to the most needy of the workingmen of Staley Bridge and Blackburn, and as fast as a few hundred dollars are collected to ship the food by the steamers.

I hope, if you have not the leisure yourself to move in this matter, that you will induce some proper person to take hold of it.

If anything be done to aid those poor workingmen, I beg to offer one hundred dollars toward the object.

Your obedient servant
(Signed) JOHH CHADWICK.

Mr. PERIT stated that a subscription paper had already been started for the same object, and had received pecuniary attention from a number of merchants. After the transaction of some minor business the Chamber adjourned.

BAD FOR THE NAVY.

Speedy Completion of the Nine Monitors Depending on an Experiment—The Turrets all Bored Like the Passaic's.

The question has been asked so often of late, "when will we have iron-clads ready to fight," that it is worth while to answer it definitely. We believe the time specified in the contract between Mr. ERICSSON and the Government has expired, yet three vessels of his first nine are not yet launched, and not one of those that are can be called ready for sea. The Navy Department has sent on here officers for the *Passaic*, but that vessel will not be turned over to them until the problem is decided whether a cannon can be fired without protruding through a port-hole. Yesterday, at Greenpoint, workmen were engaged in making an iron box near the port, into which the gun is supposed to move.

The worst of it is, that the turrets now ready for all the nine iron-clad Ericsson batteries are bored like the *Passaic's*. If Mr. ERICSSON's new theory is impracticable, they will either have to be cut wider, or 11-inch guns must suffice. Now the labor of boring through or cutting away any part of an iron wall 11 inches thick is so great, that were all the craft otherwise ready for sea, it would detain them some two or three weeks, and perhaps more.

The recent difficulties experienced in firing the gun within the turret, have not disheartened the inventor. Another trial is resolved upon before he abandons his idea, although the generality of naval officers do not see how it can work. Meantime, the iron-clads are wanted, the time is up, and the public begin to look to the Navy Department for work.

No new iron-clad vessel at present progressing can be ready for hostile duty this month, except the *Passaic*. If the next trial fails, she too will be delayed. There is no reason why four of these ships could not be ready for sea by the 1st of December, although almost every one ordered to them expects to spend the Christmas on shore.

Notwithstanding the good service performed by the *Monitor*, her nine "sister ships" are mere experiments in some points. In speed they fail in every instance to come up to the mark. The *Passaic*, in tolerable water, cannot make more than seven knots, and that with a clean new bottom. In strong sea tides she would be worthless even for coasting, except she was towed, and could not keep her headway. This is only the fault of the engines, which seem to have been built exclusively for harbor locomotion. The *Monitor's* journey to Washington proved that vessels whose bottoms collect filth so rapidly ought to have more powerful and better machinery than that on the *Passaic* or *Montauk*.

It is, therefore, obvious that persons expecting iron-clad reinforcements for our squadrons must be patient. Their victories cannot be included in the thanksgiving benefits.

The reports in some journals about the "perfect success" of the new vessels before they are tried should be taken like laudanum, very cautiously.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Board was held yesterday—the President, SIMEON

DRAPER, in the Chair. Since the last meeting 521 vagrants have been sent to the Workhouse, of whom 443 were females, and 78 were males. The nine negroes in charge of the Commissioners, who were picked up at sea by the schooner *Triumph*, have been placed in the employ of a tobacco house in Brooklyn. The estimates of the Commissioners for the ensuing year are $660,000, as will appear from the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

R. T. Haws, Esq., Comptroller:

SIR: I herewith transmit the estimate of appropriation for the year 1863, and in accordance with section 20 of "An act to create in the City and County of New-York the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and to abolish the Almshouse Department therein"—passed April 17, 1860, and as per circular of the Comptroller, dated Oct. 31, 1862. The sum required for the Department of Public Charities and Correction for the year 1863, as per estimate herewith transmitted, being $660,000.

Your obedient servant,
S. DRAPER, President.

ISAAC BELL, Secretary.

These estimates include $15,000 for repairs to buildings, $39,000 for donations to out-door poor, $70,000 for coal, 25,000 for children's nursing in the City, $8,000 for rents, and $128,000 for salaries, etc.

The condition of our National affairs renders it necessary to continue the following contingent clause, embracing in addition to it the threatening advance in fuel and all other material items, composing the current expenditures of the Department:

For temporary hospitals, buildings, and additional food, fuel, and raiment, which may be required, or other necessaries which the Commissioners may deem for the interest of their trust, requiring about $50,000.

The receipts are estimated at $80,000.

The following is the weekly report:

Remaining Oct. 25, 1862, 6,338; admitted, 1,629; total, 7,967 Died, 26; discharged, 1,286; sent to Blackwell's Island, 335; sent to State Prison, 1; total, 1,648. Remaining Nov. 1, 1862, 6319—decrease, 19. Bellevue Hospital, 477; Lunatic Asylum, 774; Almshouse, 1,433; Penitentiary, 397; Workhouse, 835; Small Pox Hospital, 15; Randall's Island, 680; Randall's Island Hospital, 211; City Prison, 230; Second District Prison, 20; Third District Prison, 20; Fourth District Prison, 2; Island Hospital, 653; Colored Home, 285; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at Nurse, 31; City Cemetery, 67; total, 6,319. In addition, there are at Bellevue Hospital 334, and at Island Hospital 201 sick and wounded soldiers.

A Nuisance.

The new postal currency, though gradually working into general use, is as yet far from excluding the postage stamps from popular circulation. It will be remembered that the several stage and car lines attempted to stem the current of popular currency by refusing stamps. The consequence was that they carried nearly half their passengers for nothing, and were eventually compelled to accept the universal medium. Messrs. STEWART & Co., dry goods men, are attempting the same course. They charge $1,25 for gloves, the former price of which was but $1, and refuse stamps. The purchaser having nothing else then offers a bill, the return change for which he is willing to take in stamps, "but the shrewd dealer replies we have no stamps or postal currency, but will allow you fifteen per cent discount for silver, or in default of silver, we shall charge you the fifteen per cent." Not one person in a hundred has the silver, and of course all are compelled to submit to terms.

Such trifling with the public convenience should not be encouraged. Other establishments furnish equally good material at equally low prices, and do not hesitate to take the popular currency, and while it is, of course, optional with large establishments to refuse or to accept the proffered change, it is equally optional with the public to continue or withdraw their patronage.

"Despise not the day of small things," says the Scripture, and it will do no harm for people to remember it—great as they may be.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN AFFRAY BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE ROWDIES IN THE FOURTH WARD.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a disturbance occurred in the Fourth Ward, which but for the prompt action of the Police would doubtless have resulted very seriously. A gang of rowdies, connected with Fulton Market, were parading through William-street, near Frankfort, and acting in a very disorderly manner. Officer TEMPLETON, of the Fourth Precinct, fearing that there would be a breach of the peace, undertook to arrest the ringleaders, when he was attacked by the whole gang, knocked down, and badly beaten. Word was immediately sent to the Station-house, and a large force under Sergt. EASTBROOK, was at once detailed to the scene of the riot. The disturbers of the peace, upon the approach of the Metropolitans, dispersed rapidly in every direction, but all of them soon after met at Fulton Market, where they were largely reinforced, and it was only through the prompt and vigorous action of Sergt. E. and the men under his command, that a serious riot was prevented. The excitement was finally brought to an end by the arrest of two of the principal leaders in the disturbance. Upon being taken before Justice CONNOLLY, they gave their names as JOHN PETTY and MARTIN MILLER. They were committed for examination at the Tombs. Officer TEMPLETON was seriously, though not dangerously injured.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ATTEMPT OF A HUSBAND TO MURDER HIS WIFE.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a woman named CATHARINE NEWMAN, residing with her husband, at No. 218 Wooster-street, was found by Officer WILDEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, upon the sidewalk near her residence, in a state of insensibility, from the effects of wounds upon her head. It appears from an investigation, which was made yesterday afternoon, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice KELLY, that the husband, JAMES NEWMAN, became involved in a quarrel with his wife, and during the affray he seized an axe and struck her two severe blows with that instrument upon the head. When the officer found her, the brains were protruding from her head. She was at once taken to the Hospital, where she now lies in a very critical condition. An examination was made by the Hospital Surgeon, and he is confident that she cannot recover. When Officer WILDEY went to the residence of the offender, he found the door locked, and it was with much difficulty that he succeded in arresting him. The magistrate committed the accused, to await the result of the injuries.

SCHOONER CAPSIZED—ONE MAN LOST.—The fishing schooner *Geo. Moon*, of New-London, Capt. HOWARD, from Nantucket, with a cargo of fish, capsized between 11 and 12 o'clock Wednesday night, off Fulton Market-slip, by coming in contact with ship *Corra Linn*, anchored there, and immediately sunk. The crew, with the exception of the cook, JESSE HARRIS, a native of New-London, succeeded in getting into the boat and were saved. The cook, who was in the cabin at the time, was undoubtedly immediately drowned, as he was not seen afterwards. The schooner then drifted below Governor's Island, where she now lies, with the schooner *Thos. L. Holstrom* near by, stripping her of sails. Upon the turn of the tide it is expected she can be beached on Governor's Island. The *Geo. Moon* is 84 tons burden, and owned by MOON & Co., of Fulton Market.

TAMMANY HALL AND THE ELECTION.—At a regular meeting of the Tammany General Committee last evening, ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman, it was unanimously

Resolved, That Tammany Hall be illuminated on Saturday evening, a salute of 100 guns fired, and a public meeting held for the glorious victory achieved by the Democracy.

Senator CHAS. CORNELL was appointed Chairman of the Committee to carry out the above demonstrations. A Committee of twenty was appointed, WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Chairman, to meet on Monday next at 12 o'clock, as a Committee of Conference with the Mozart Hall organization. The Convention then adjourned.

JOB-PRINTERS AND TAXATION.—In regard to the non-liability of job-printers to taxation, the following official letter is explicit, and will interest the trade:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 23d inst. was duly received and considered.

My opinion, which you ask as to the liability of the *printing* of cards, circulars, catalogues, &c., to taxation, under the excise law, is that it is not; but that the *sale* of such articles is, and requires the license of a retail dealer. Yours, very respectfully,

C. F. ESTEE, Acting-Commissioner.

To Messrs. BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-house-square, New-York.

SCHOONER CAPSIZED IN THE EAST RIVER—ONE MAN LOST.—The schooner *George Moore*, Capt. HOWARD, from Nantucket, was capsized late on Wednesday night, opposite Fulton Market-slip, by coming in contact with the ship *Cora Linn*, lying at anchor, and immediately sank. All the crew, with the exception of the cook, who was in the cabin at the time, succeeded in making their escape. The cook's name was JESSIE HARRIS. The schooner drifted down below Governor's Island, where she now lies. She will probably be saved.

NAVAL.—The *Vanderbilt* and *Dacotah* have left the Navy-yard. Their business and destination were reported on Tuesday.

PRISONERS OF WAR SENT TO FORT COLUMBUS.—The thirteen prisoners of war captured at Fernandina, Fla., and brought to this City a few days since, were yesterday transferred from the House of Detention to Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, by order of the Secretary of War.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN AND SUPERVISORS.—The following is a list of the Aldermen and Supervisors elected in this city at the recent election:

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—Daniel D. Whitney, Dem.

Second Ward—Daniel McLaughlin, Dem.

Fourth Ward—Lewis Neuman, Dem.

Sixth Ward—Matthew Murphy, Dem.

Eighth Ward—Thos. V. P. Tallmadge, Dem.

Tenth Ward—J. Oakley Nodyne, Rep.

Twelfth Ward—Dennis O'Keefe, Dem.

Fourteenth Ward—Edward Murphy, Dem.

Sixteenth Ward—John A. Saal, Dem.

Eighteenth Ward—Frederick W. Kalbfleisch, Dem.

The next Board, to meet in January, will stand 11 Democrats to 8 Republicans.

SUPERVISORS.

First Ward—Hobart Ford, Rep.

Second Ward—John Shearon, Dem.

Third Ward—John J. Studwell, Rep.

Fourth Ward—Samuel Booth, Rep.

Fifth Ward—Patrick Burns, Dem.

Sixth Ward—W. T. Osburn, Dem.

Seventh Ward—E. W. Bloom, Dem.

Eighth Ward—T. McGrath, Dem.

Ninth Ward—George G. Herman, Dem.

Tenth Ward—Wm. H. Hazzard, Rep.

Eleventh Ward—Francis C. Kerby, Rep.

Twelfth Ward—Michael Keleher, Dem.

Thirteenth Ward—Nathaniel Briggs, Rep.

Fourteenth Ward—J. Dolan, Dem.

Fifteenth Ward—Charles C. Talbot, Rep.

Sixteenth Ward—John Hanson, Dem.

Seventeenth Ward—Louis Pipenburg, Dem.

Eighteenth Ward—C. A. Canavello, Dem.

Nineteenth Ward—James Gridley, Rep.

THE RECENT MURDER ON THE HUNTERFLY ROAD.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest Wednesday upon the body of the Jew peddler, who was found in a dying state on Saturday last on the Hunterfly Road, near the city line. It appeared by the evidence that Messrs. VANSINDEN and VANDERVEER, residents of the town of New-Lotts, found the deceased lying in the road. Blood flowed from his head. He pointed to the wound, but could not speak. He was conveyed to the County Hospital, where he died next day. Dr. TURNER examined the brain, and discovered a slug at the base of that organ. The Coroner being unable to trace the murder to any one, charged the jury to that effect, and the following verdict was rendered: "That deceased came to his death from a gun-shot wound in the brain, inflicted by some person to us unknown." The name of deceased was ZEBAL TRAPAPORT. His body was taken in charge by an Israelite Society, and buried in accordance with the rites of that church.

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.—The Draft Commissioners recommenced their sessions yesterday for the purpose of hearing excuses of persons who are not liable to draft. But few availed themselves of the privilege. Before the election the Station-houses were crowded. The Committee of the Board of Supervisors, who were authorized to ascertain the number of men enlisted in Kings County, have ascertained that the County has furnished, since July 2, about 8,200 men, leaving a deficiency of about 400 men. The Fire Department of the Western District has been exempted from the draft; but the Eastern District has not, in consequence of the refusal of the heads of the Fire Department of that District to furnish an authenticated list of the number of firemen who had enlisted. The draft will be commenced on Monday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall.

DARING ROBBERY.—The residence of ADRAIN BERGEN, on the Coney Island road, was feloniously entered on the evening of Nov. 4, and robbed of money and jewelry to the value of $100.

New-Jersey.

LAUNCH OF ANOTHER MONITOR—The *Weehawken*, one of the iron-clad boats to be built after the plan of the *Monitor*, was launched in fine style about 8 o'clock Wednesday morning from COLWELL's yard, at Jersey City, in presence of several thousand people, including many ladies. The *Weehawken* has her machinery in and is nearly complete, with the exception of putting on the turret, which is already constructed. She is 200 feet in length, 46 feet beam, 11 feet 10 inches in depth. The turret is eleven inches thick, 21 feet internal diameter, and nine feet high, and pierced for two guns—one 11-inch, the other 15-inch. The christening ceremony was performed by Miss NELLIE COMSTOCK, of Jersey City. After the launch the guests were invited to partake of a bountiful repast. It is stated that the *Weehawken* will cost over $400,000.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY,
Nov. 6, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The President being absent at roll-call, Alderman Boole was called to the chair.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the ordinance from the Board of Councilmen, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide Relief for the Families of Volunteers from the City of New-York, serving in the Army of the Union."

Which was carried.

He then moved that the ordinance be considered section by section.

Which was carried.

Section one, two, three, four and five were read and approved without amendment.

Section six having been read,

Alderman Ottiwell moved to amend said section by striking therefrom the words "Comptroller and City Chamberlain," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Aldermen."

Alderman Frear moved to amend the proposed amendment by adding to the word proposed to be inserted the words "and Councilmen."

Alderman Ottiwell accepted the amendment of Alderman Frear.

The question recurring on the motion of Alderman Ottiwell as amended, the same was adopted.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to further amend said section by striking therefrom the words following, to wit: on the "first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two." after the words "including the Aldermen and Councilmen, as acting for the several Wards."

Which was carried.

And the section as amended was approved.

Sections seven and eight were read and approved without amendment.

Section nine having been read,

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the same be amended by striking from the last paragraph thereof the word "and," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "or of," so that the latter clause will read "no payments shall be made to or on behalf of the families of commissioned officers, or of soldiers who have deserted."

Which was carried.

And the section as amended was approved.

Section ten having been read, was approved without amendment.

Section eleven having been read,

Alderman Farley moved that said section be amended by striking from the second paragraph the words "eight hundred" after the words "shall have reached," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "six hundred."

Which was carried.

Alderman Dayton here moved that the whole matter be recommitted.

Which was withdrawn.

He then moved to strike out the provision for "Assistant Visitors."

Which was also withdrawn.

And section eleven, as amended, was approved.

Section twelve having been read,

Alderman Farley moved that said section be amended by striking therefrom the words "twenty dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five dollars."

Which was carried.

And the section, as amended, was approved.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen were read and approved without amendment.

Sections sixteen having been read,

Alderman Farley moved that the same be amended, by striking from the first paragraph thereof the words "and one interpreter for each district."

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that the section be further amended, by striking from the second paragraph the words "fifty dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "sixty dollars."

Which was carried.

Alderman Froment moved that the section be further amended by striking from the second paragraph the words "and the interpreters forty dollars per month each."

Which was carried.

And section sixteen, as amended, was approved.

Section seventeen having been read and approved,

The question occurred on the adoption of the ordinance, as amended.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the Committee on Taxes be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Philip Ketcham, to have amount of tax paid on a wrong piece of property, refunded.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that such petition be referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was carried.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, when the following communication was presented:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby nominate Andre Froment for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The President here appeared and took the Chair.

The question being taken on the confirmation of such nomination,

The same was lost on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton—3.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Also the following Message:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby nominate Robert L. Darragh, Esq., for Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Allen moved that such nomination be referred to a Special Committee of three.

Alderman Boole moved the previous question.

Alderman Dayton moved that the motion for the previous question be laid upon the table.

Which was lost on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp and Dayton—3.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—8.

The question recurring on the motion for the previous question.

The President put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—7.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp and Dayton—4.

The question then recurring on the main question, being the original motion, that said nomination be referred to a Special Committee of Three.

The same was decided in the affirmative.

And the President announced Aldermen Boole, Allen and Mitchell as such special committee.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that when the Board adjourns it do adjourn to meet on Monday the tenth instant at one o'clock.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have Engine number Forty-seven repaired, the same not to cost over the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and that the Engine be repaired under the direction of the Chief Engineer.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized, to advertise for proposals for building a carriage for Hose Company number Thirty-three.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen March third, one thousand eight hunered and sixty-two.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Approved by the Mayor May seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

—Be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the carriage of Hose Company number Thirty-three rebuilt, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Boole moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the tenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY,
Nov. 6, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healey, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Councilman Barney—

Petition of caulkers and laborers of the Croton Aqueduct Department, for an increase of wages—caulkers to two dollars and laborers to one dollar and seventy-five cents per day.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Desmond—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Rody S. Basset to erect a watering trough in front of his premises No. 80 Henry-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be and he is hereby directed to cause the necessary repairs to be made to the engine of Steam Engine Company Number Forty-seven, the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That a lamp be placed on the easterly side of Pike-street, fifty-five feet above East Broadway.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Ross—

Whereas, it is necessary that the western portion of the City north of Hammond-street should be supplied with better market facilities, and affording the inhabitants of the western portion of the City better market privileges, it will go also far in relieving Broadway and many other streets of being too much crowded, as a great portion of the vegetable matter comes from the upper part of the Island, and also a great portion of the beef and pork that supplies

[The report at this point is incomplete.]

By Councilman Keech.

Resolved, that the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Senior for the sum of seventy-nine dollars to pay expense incurred in the funeral of the late Brigadier-General Williams.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that East Twenty-fourth-street be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Charlick, for the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, such amount being in full for loss of horse, and damages consequent thereon.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, Harlem River, the same to extend beyond the exterior line, and the sum of $2,000 is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Wm. Henry Anthon, Judge Advocate General, Chief Commissioner of Drafting, requesting the use of the Council Chamber on Monday next, and thereafter, when necessary, for the purpose of making the draft.

Councilman Stevenson moved that such request be granted, provided the same does not interfere with the use of the chamber by the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

MOTION.

On motion the Committee on Sewers was discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in William-street, from the sewer in Pearl-street to the northerly side of Chambers-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to A. V. Stout, Esq., to erect a bay window to his building in Thirty-first-street, corner of Madison-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that the Manhattan Gas-Light Company be directed to lay gas mains in Fifty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of F. W. Secor to build a pier at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River, with resolution that the prayer of the above-named petitioner, F. W. Secor, to build a pier at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River, be granted, the work to be done under the direction of the Superintendent of Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution be concurred in.

Councilman Stevenson moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Desmond, Jones, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—11.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazelton, Lent, Brice, Long—13.

The question recurring on the motion to concur with the Board of Aldermen,

Alderman Jones objecting to action on the paper at the present meeting, in consequence of its having only passed the Board of Aldermen to-day,

The President put the question whether the Board would take final action on the paper this evening.

Which was decided in the negative, thirteen members not voting in favor thereof.

And the paper was laid over.

Subsequently, Councilman Lent moved that the vote by which the paper was laid over be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Barney moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was carried.

Petition of Philip Ketcham to have tax paid on the wrong property refunded.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution that resolution approved by the Mayor May 7, 1862, directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a new carriage for Hose Company Number Thirty-three, be amended so as to read "that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the carriage of Hose Thirty-three rebuilt at an expense not to exceed $250."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—24.

An ordinance of Board of Councilmen entitled "An ordinance to Provide Relief for the Families of Volunteers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union."

(By Board of Aldermen, amended in the following particulars, viz.:)

In section six, strike out the words "Comptroller and City Chamberlain," and insert in lieu thereof the words "Aldermen and Councilmen;" also strike out the words "on the first day of February, 1862."

In section nine, strike out in last clause the word "and," and insert the words, in lieu thereof, "or of."

In section eleven, strike from the second paragraph the words "eight hundred," and insert in lieu thereof the words "six hundred."

In section twelve, strike therefrom the words "twenty dollars," and insert in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five dollars."

In section sixteen, strike therefrom the words in first paragraph, "and one interpreter for each district;" also strike from the second paragraph the words "fifty dollars," and insert in lieu thereof the words "sixty dollars;" also strike from the second paragraph the words "and the interpreters forty dollars per year each."

And as amended adopted.

The several amendments as above were considered and agreed to.

And the action of the Board of Aldermen was then concurred in.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—24.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Jeffers, for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, said amount to be in payment for a steam fire engine, for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-one, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

(In Board of Councilmen, October twenty-seven, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Negative—Councilmen Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter—4.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of granting prayer of Messrs. Mackey, Sprout & Hinkman for extension of time for building houses of Hose Companies numbers Six and Thirty-one, and refunding to the petitioners the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars, for extra inspection.

(In Board of Councilmen, October twenty, lost for want of a constitutional vote, and reconsideration refused; subsequently taken from the files.)

Councilman Hogan moved that the same be laid upon the table.

Which was carried.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Jones, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Brice—9.

Petition of Joseph Churchill to have rate of license on Bloomingdale and Manhattanville line of stages reduced, and moneys paid for license refunded.

Councilman Lent moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Keech, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Lent, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice—8.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, tenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES W. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—All of preferred cases, except No. 18.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5887, 7515, 7811, 8019, 8019½, 8077, 8239, 8275, 8313, 8317, 8359, 8805. *Part II.*—Nos. 5010, 7250, 7666, 8012, 8014, 8014½, 8084½, 8142, 8144½, 8216, 8254½, 8264, 8298, 8776.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41. Demurrers—Nos. 408, 416, 254, 255, 256, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 40, 41, 42, 266.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 987, 223, 2865, 1265, 2713, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937. *Part II.*—Nos. 1738, 2096, 2370, 1880, 2298, 1856, 1854, 3366, 488, 2536, 2540, 2542.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1284, 1421, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1490, 1493, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500. *Part II.*—Nos. 439, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1506, 1507, 1509, 1821, 1509½, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The trial of José F. Santos, charged with fitting out the bark *Cora* with intent to employ her in the Slave-trade, was concluded to-day. The proofs showed that the vessel was taken with a cargo of slaves on board, and that Santos took an active part in fitting out the bark, either as principal or as agent.

During the progress of the trial, Santos disappeared. He attended Court on one day, but did not make his appearance on the next, whereupon his bail was ordered to be forfeited.

The jury, after being out some time, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

For the United States, Mr. Smith and Mr. Andrews; for defendant, Mr. Brady and Judge Beebe.

Conflict Between Civil and Military Authority—Habeas Corpus not Suspended.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In re James Mahoney vs. Col. Thomas M. Reed. In re Peter Clark vs. Col. Thomas A. Wilson.—These are two cases, where Mahoney, a private in Sixth Regiment, Corcoran Legion; and Clark, a private in One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, made application to the Court for writs of *habeas corpus*. The writs were granted last week, and the Colonels of the respective regiments were ordered to produce the bodies of the recruits, and show cause why they should not be discharged from the United States service. On the return day of the Mahoney writ the recruit was produced, and, after evidence as to his infancy and improper enlistment, the Court ordered his discharge, on delivering up the United States clothing in his possession, and paying back $50 bounty received from the City. It is alleged on the part of Mahoney that these conditions have been complied with, but the Colonel has refused to discharge the man.

On this statement by Mahoney's counsel, the Court ordered an attachment to issue against the Colonel as for a contempt, remarking that the Supreme Court of this State had ample power to enforce its own orders.

In the case of Peter Clark, though on the return day of the writ, the recruit was produced, the officer failed to produce him on a subsequent day to which the matter was adjourned. The Court now orders an attachment to issue against Lieut.-Col. Molyneux, who is in command of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment at Staten Island.

Replevin against the Sheriff—Complaint Dismissed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

Reid vs. Kelly, Sheriff.—The plaintiff in this case sued to recover the possession of a horse and cart which had been taken by the Sheriff in an action of replevin brought in the Superior Court, in which Christopher Motel was plaintiff and Keys and Duffy were defendants. The sheriff having in the original replevin suit taken the property out of the possession of Keys and Duffy, they excepted to the plaintiff's sureties; whereupon the plaintiff Reid served an affidavit, under the 216 section of the code, of his title as a mortgagee. Motel refused to indemnify against the claims of Reid, but consented to allow the property to be taken by Reid. The effect of this arrangement it was claimed by the defendant's counsel, would have been to take the property from Keys and Duffy, and put it into the possession of Reid without any security. The defendant's counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint upon the ground that the sureties for the plaintiff in the first suit having failed to justify, it was his duty to restore the property to the possession from which he took it. The Court granted the motion and directed the jury to assess the value of the property in favor of the defendant at $75.

F. H. Bryan for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

An Assignment for Benefit of Creditors must be Acknowledged by all the Debtors.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

John Cook vs. John Kelly et al.—BRADY, J.—From the opinion of Judge Hilton, delivered at Special Term, (Cook vs. Kelly, 12 Abb. Pr. R., p. 35,) in deciding the motion in this case, it appears that the order which he directed to be entered was based upon a fatal defect in the acknowledgment of the assignment. I do not deem it necessary to add anything to that opinion so far as relates to any views therein expressed, but to unite to it some suggestions not stated. The act of 1860 is in derogation of the common law which did not require that either assignments should be proved or acknowledged. Its provisions require from all the debtors making the assignment an observance of the preliminaries or formulas—not from one of them. "Every conveyance made by a debtor for debtors shall be duly acknowledged;" "every debtor or debtors shall make an inventory." An affidavit shall be made by such debtor or debtors, "that the inventory is in all respects true." An assignment for the benefit of creditors must be made by all the parties. (Walter vs. Schiefer, 4th E.D.S.R., p. 717; Kelly vs. Baker, 2 Hilton, p. 531.) An acknowledgment by one would not, therefore, be binding upon the others. In reference to the assignment, he could not act for his associates without authority, and when the statute requires evidence that they will act in concert that proof must be given. The language of the statute is clear. It requires from the debtors, not one of them, the performance of certain acts, and creates a duty entirely new. Where a law is plain and unambiguous, whether it be expressed in general or limited terms, the Legislature should be intended to mean what they have plainly expressed, and consequently no room is left for construction. (Fisher vs. Blight, 2 Cranch 358, 390; Sedgwick on Stat. and Const. Law, 231; People vs. Utica Ins. Co., 15 J. R., 358, 380.) The law requires good faith on the part of assignors. Their acts, in reference to the assigned estate, must be free from fraudulent designs, and the Legislature may have considered it better to secure that, to require the coöperation of the debtors, if the assignment was made by two or more, in all matters relating to such estate—the identity of the copartners secured by the acknowledgment, and the truthfulness of the inventory established by the concurrent oaths of all the debtors. It may be said that in case of the absence of some of the parties, an assignment would be impossible, although it might be just, and admitting with all its force, the answer is, that the defect must be cured by legislation when an act of the law-makers declares that several parties shall each do a certain thing, the performance of one is not a compliance. I think the language of the statute plain, and the duty of acknowledging the assignment imperative on all the parties.

The order of the Special Term in favor of the defendants must be affirmed, with $10 costs.

D. & T. McMahon, attorneys for the plaintiffs; G. W. Cotterill and Arthur & Gardiner, attorneys for the defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Russ, Jr., vs. Poultney; Benjamin vs. Walker; Fitch vs. Nichols et al.; Spofford et al. vs. Stevenson et al.; Johnston vs. Coit; Ogden et al. vs. Beman; Bank vs. Northrup; Russ, Jr., et al. vs. Rickards.—Motions granted.

Garbett et al. vs. Hauff et al.—Motion granted for second Friday of November.

Walling vs. Keyser.—Motion granted with $10 costs, &c.

Peabody et al. vs. Leavitt et al.—Memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Candee et al. vs. Williams.—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer to complaint.

Levy vs. Nicholas et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer to answer.

Egerton vs. McKeage.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Phillips vs. Bartlett.—Further papers to be furnished to the Court.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Lauchantin vs. Thorn.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Jackson vs. Jackson.—Judgment for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 6, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	104
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	103¾
45,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes	105⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99¾
500	Ill. War Loan	103⅝
1,000	Ind St. 6s W. L.	97
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	55
4,000	N. C. St. 6s..b30	70¾
1,000	do	70¼
20,000	Mo. State 6s	53
5,000	do	52⅞
4,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J.	75
1,000	Erie R. 5th m. bs.	99¾
5,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st m.	99
1,200	do	98⅜
1,000	Hud. R. 1st m. b.	115
1,000	Goshen B. B.	104
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	105
5,000	Alton & T. H. 2d m. Pref.	81
500	A. & T. In. Bds.	59
4,000	La C. & M. L. G.	30
5,000	C. & N. W. 2dm.	32⅛
5,000	do	32⅛
10,000	do	32
5,000	C. & N. W. As. b.	58⅛
2,000	H. & St. J. R. bs.	50
5,000	Cl. & To. S. F. bs.	103⅛
2,000	do	103¼
4,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st m.	106
4,000	P., F. W. & C. 3dm.	73⅛
5,000	do	73
5,000	do.....s30	72¾
3,000	Cleve. & P. 4th m.	74⅛
50	Bank of Commerce	97
10	Ocean Bank	87
25	Amer. Ex. Bank	95
50	Bank of the Repub.	100
10	Nassau Bank	101
56	Shoe & Leather Bk.	102
15	Park Bank	115
10	St. Nicholas Bank	85
46	Penn. Coal Co.	109⅛
150	Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	13½
10	Pac. Mail St. Co.	124¼
25	do	124
25	do	124
150	do.....s30	122¾
200	do.....opg	122¾
50	do.....s60	122⅜
50	do.....s30	122¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	104⅜
150	do.....s10	104⅛
500	do	104⅛
150	do.....b4	104⅛
50	do.....s30	104⅜
100	do.....s30	104¼
300	Erie Railway	64⅛
200	do.....s10	64⅜
1250	do	64⅜
400	do.....s10	64¼
300	do.....s30	64¼
50	Erie Railway Pref.	91
100	do	90¾
150	do	90⅝
100	do	90¾
200	Hudson River R.	76⅛
400	do	76¾
200	do	76⅞
100	do.....b30	77
300	do.....s3	76¾
300	Harlem Railroad	21¼
100	do	21
100	Har. R. Pref.....b60	49
20	do	48⅛
10	Norwich & W. R.	77
200	Reading R.....b10	77⅜
100	do.....s10	77
200	do.....b60	77¼
1000	do	77
200	do.....c	76⅞
350	Mich Cen. R.	90⅛
300	do	90¾
100	do.....b10	90⅛
150	do	90
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	42⅛
100	do.....b30	42¾
150	do	42⅜
200	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	84¼
350	do.....s30	84
200	do	84⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	80⅜
300	do	80⅛
300	do	80½
300	do.....b30	80¼
1550	Clev. & Pitts. R.	40
200	do	40⅛
500	do	40⅛
15	Clev., Col. & C. R.	136
300	Gal. & Chi. R.	84⅞
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	69½
700	do.....s60	69
300	do	69
400	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	82
100	do.....b30	82
100	do	81⅞
100	do.....s10	81¾
100	do	81¾
100	do.....s30	81⅛
100	Mil. & P. du Ch. 2d Pr.	80
100	Tol. & Wab. R.	35
100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	79¼
50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	90⅛
325	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	57
50	do	56⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P	80
10	Bank of Commerce	97
40	National Bank	98
20	Ocean Bank	87
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	122¾
50	do.....s30	122¼
150	N. Y. Central R.	104⅜
50	do.....b30	104⅜
150	do	104¼
50	do.....s30	104⅛
50	do	104⅛
50	Erie Railway	64
50	do.....s60	63⅛
150	do	63⅞
300	do	63¼
100	do.....s30	63⅛
100	do.....s30	63⅛
100	Hudson River R.	76
100	Erie R. Pref.	89¾
200	do.....b30	90
100	do	89⅞
150	do	90
400	Harlem R.....s10	20¾
100	do	20⅞
100	Harlem R. Pref.	48⅛
400	do	48⅛
200	do.....s30	48¼
150	Mich. Cen. R.....b30	90
300	do	89⅞
200	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	42⅛
100	do.....s60	42⅛
100	do.....b30	42⅜
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	84
150	do	83⅞
100	do.....s30	83⅛
100	do	83¾
400	do	83⅛
100	do.....s60	83
200	Reading Railroad	76⅝
50	Panama Railroad	155
100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.....s30	79⅜
100	do.....b10	79¾
50	do.....s30	79¼
1000	Cl. & Pitts. R.	40
200	do.....s10	40
200	do.....b30	40⅛
600	do	40⅛
300	Gal. & Chic. R.	84⅛
100	do	84⅛
300	do.....s60	84
200	Clev. & Tol. R.....s15	68⅛
400	do	68⅜
100	do.....s30	68⅛
100	Chi. & R. I. R.....s60	81
250	do	81⅛
200	do	81⅝
100	do.....s30	81¼

THURSDAY, Nov. 6—P. M.

The Stock Market is 1@1½ ⅌ cent. weaker to-day on the Railway speculatives than yesterday, and ½@⅜ lower on Government and State Stocks. The disposition to bear the market inside the Stock Exchange Board is evidently on the increase, and there was a pressure to put out 10@30 day options, especially on some of the Western Roads. It is probable also that some of the outside holders of Stocks, on speculation, are influenced by the unsettled nature of political affairs with the Administration at Washington since the recent elections, and by the example of the other class of sellers to close out part of their *Bull* accounts. The thrice-revived story of French intervention was also talked of in the market. A considerable business on the Share list on the decline in prices was done at both sessions of the Board. On the Railway Bonds the bidding was fairly steady. One or two of the low-priced Western descriptions were rather freely offered. In Government Stocks the business is very light. There is a demaad for 7.30 ⅌ Cents at 105@105⅛, and for 6 ⅌ Cent. Treasury Certificates at 99@99¼ ⅌ cent. Among the Western Road Shares Cleveland and Pittsburgh constitute an exception to the general decline to-day.

Late in the afternoon, there was a large attendance in the outside room, and the bidding rather better than indicated by the printed sales at the Second Board. The following were about the last figures:

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104	103¾	N. Y. Central	104¾	104
Treas. 7.30 ⅌ cts.	105	105	Erie Common	64¾	63¾
U. S. 5s, 1874	92¾	92¾	Erie Preferred	91	89⅞
Missouris	53¾	53¾	Hudson	77¼	75⅛
Tennessees	55¾	55	Mich. Central	91¼	90
Pacific	124⅛	122¾	Mich. Southern	43¼	42¾
Panama	155	155	Illinois Central	81¾	79⅞
Rock Island	82¾	81¾	Toledo	69¾	68¾
Galena	85⅛	84¾	Pittsburgh	40¾	40¼
Harlem	21¼	20¾	Mich. Guarant'd	84⅛	83¾

The following were the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie firsts, '68	114
Erie thirds, '83	106⅜
Erie fifths, '88	99⅜
B. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	99
Hudson firsts, '69	115
Hud seconds, s. f., '85	112¾
Hudson thirds, '75	97
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	99
Harlem thirds, '68	90
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ⅌ c., '82	114
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	93
Nor. Ind. Gos. line, '68	104
M. S & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	105
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	105
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	98
T. H. & A. secs., pref.	81
L. C. & M. L. G. Bonds	29
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	102
Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex.	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	89
Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	75
Chi. & N. W. firsts, a'd	58
Chi. & N. W. seconds	31¾
Lack. & W. Bonds	111
Tol. & Wab. firsts	97⅛
Tol. & Wab. seconds	83
Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	83
Galena & Chi. 2ds	107
Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103⅛
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	106
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	73
Clev. & Pitts. thirds	90
Clev. & Pitts. fourths	74

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107
Merchants'	102
Mechanics'	107
Union	101
American Exchange	95
Chatham	82
Bank of the Republic	100
Hanover	92
City	114
Phenix	103
Tradesmen's	106
National	97
Merchants' Exchange	95⅛
State of New-York	97
Commerce	97
Broadway	140
Ocean	87
Metropolitan	104½
[illegible]	100
East River	91
Nassau	102
Shoe and Leather	102
Marine	116
Importers' & Traders'	101
Park	114½

The price of Gold to-day is 131¼@131⅜ ⅌ cent., and of Exchange on London 145@145½, the latter dull for Saturday's steamer. At the close of the day Gold is quoted 131¼ ⅌ cent.; United States Custom Notes 126¼@126½. The market for money to the old established Stock firms is easy at 5 ⅌ cent. The whole range on demand loan is 4@6 ⅌ cent., and 4½@6 ⅌ cent. on choice Merchant paper of short date. The deposits with the Treasury of the United States in this City to-day are $300,000, at 4 ⅌ cent. interest, and $100,000 on account of the conversion of United States Circulation into 5.20-year Bonds. The Money and Exchange news on the Street is remarkably quiet to-day. The extraordinary robbery of the Bank box of Messrs. RIGGS & Co., notice in our last paper, excites some interest, as the mysterious abstraction of the box from the Bank of America is a warning to the Brokers generally in regard to the care of their boxes overnight. No responsibility is assumed by the Banks whose vaults are used for this purpose. The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union, for the last week, compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Nov. 1	$176,847,576	$161,438,367	$37,980,436	[illegible]
Boston, Nov. 3	73,213,553	31,497,261	7,868,817	7,216,766
Phila., Nov. 3	35,514,335	24,936,714	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$285,580,463	$225,871,265	$51,303,332	[illegible]
Last week	284,277,848	231,490,281	50,756,886	22,736,859
Last year	235,361,342	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The earnings for October of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company are as follows:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$16,817 13	$13,769 62
Freight	62,753 67	56,147 36
Mails	3,000 00	3,689 42
Total	$82,570 80	$73,597 40

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company for the month of October:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$25,481 88	$21,782 00
Freight	147,388 03	141,076 47
Total	$172,869 91	$162,858 47
Increase		$10,011 44

The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company has reinsured the risks against fire standing on the books of the Adriatic Insurance Company. Policy holders are requested to make applications for renewal and other business appertaining thereto, direct to the office of the first-named company.

Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co. request us to say that they are prepared to deliver upon application the new 6 ⅌ cent. United States Bonds, known as the five-twenties, in all denominations, interest payable semi-annually in gold.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 56 bbls. Ashes, 19,239 bbls. Flour, 151 bbls. and 395 bags Corn Meal, 80,229 bushels Wheat, 38,050 bushels Corn, 163 bushels Rye, 3,050 bushels Barley, 41,744 bushels Oats, 3,854 pkgs. Provisions, and 341 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair request, at $8 12½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Has been more active, and decidedly firmer. Sales have been reported of 3,500 bales, closing at 61½c.@62c. for Middling, ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been in good request, to-day, at an advance of 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last add up 16,800 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 60@$5 75; poor to choice extra State at $5 85@$6 30, chiefly at $5 90@$6 05; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 60@$5 75; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 95@$8; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 70@$6 85 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 60	@$5 75
Extra State	5 85	@ 6 30
Superfine Western	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 95	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 70	@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 90	@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	6 35	@ 8 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 30	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at advancing rates, sales 1,750 bbls., at $6 45@$6 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales to-day, 600 bbls. Extra, at $5 95@$8 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $4 75@$5 90 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after by shippers and speculators at an advance of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. The reported sales since our last comprise 318,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50@$1 53; Amber Western, at $1 40@$1 42; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 34@$1 40; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 30@$1 32; Milwaukee Club, at $1 21@$1 29; Chicago Spring at $1 14@$1 22 ⅌ bush. Corn is salable and steady. Sales since our last, 75,000 bushels, at 72c.@73c., for shipping Mixed Western; 66c.@71c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 59c.@65c. for unsound; 74c.@75c. for Yellow Western, and 75c. for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in limited request, at 75c.@90c., according to quality, ⅌ bush. Oats are inquired for, including Canada, at 60c.@61½c.; Western, at 59c.@61c., and State, at 61c.@62½c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is quiet at $1 40@$1 52½ ⅌ bushel. Sales, 1,500 bushels.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Nov. 3.

	1861.		1862.	
	Rec'pts.	Shipm'ts.	Rec'pts.	Shipm'ts.
Flour, bbls	40,255	18,967	64,314	86,50
Wheat, bushels	641,955	563,600	449,431	408,90
Corn, bushels	597,260	565,320	1,028,658	658,50
Rye, bushels	18,350	—	28,246	—
Barley, bushels	12,996	—	27,656	18,00
Oats, bushels	31,474	6,855	110,636	7,62

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, Nov. 3.

Flour, bbls	27,024
Wheat, bush	525,571
Corn, bush	2,608,564

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request at 60c.@75c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been rather more active at from 18c.@26c. for ordinary to very choice New, ⅌ ℔.

LUMBER—The market has been less active for Eastern Spruce and Pine, the light arrivals and the increased firmness of holders checking transactions. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "Lumber continues to come in slowly, and the shipments having been large, the stock is constantly increasing. The sales during the week have been fair, with several inquiries for large lots, to be taken to New-York for foreign shipment. Prices are firm, mostly at our higher range of quotations. Vessels are much wanted at higher freights, for the East, New-York and Philadelphia. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the fourth week in October, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	9,731,000	307	—	7,546,600
1861	6,819,457	269	—	6,732,140
1862	6,684,833	102	10,014	6,668,800

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	265,445,600	37,501	38,539	136,255,577
1861	140,239,946	29,150	9,004	119,652,500
1862	205,023,536	31,562	125,144	181,048,503

MOLASSES—The principal sales, to-day, were by auction, comprising 435 bbls., at 36c.@45c. for Sweet, and 15c.@17c. for Sour, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork was plenty and depressed. Sales 700 bbls., at $12 75@$12 87½ for Mess, and $11 50@11 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand, at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is in fair request, at 8c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is salable and steady; sales, 1,750 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔. Beef continues inactive, at previous prices; sales since our last, 125 bbls., at $13 50@$14 25 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 for plain Mess ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $17@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@24c. for common to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in moderate request, at 9c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—An active speculative inquiry prevails for Cassia, which has advanced to 40c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 735 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10½c.@12c., and Cuba at 10c.@10¼c.; also, 280 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 235,000 ℔s. at 11½c.@11¾c. for country and City prime, and 11¾c. for Butcher's Association, ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 600 bbls., in lots, at 37c.@37½c., chiefly at 37c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light to-day, rates were quoted easier. For Liverpool—Flour, 2,200 bbls., at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels, in bulk and bags, at 8¾d.@9d.; Corn, 7,000 bushels, at 8¼d. ⅌ bushel; and heavy goods, 25s.@40s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s.@3s ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels, at 9d.@10d. ⅌ bushel; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ⅌ ℔.; and heavy goods, at 30s.@50s. ⅌ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Bosom Friends.

WINTER GARDEN—The Iron Chest—Don Cæsar De Bazan.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Postillion of Lonjumeau.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tirrell's California.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac inform us that Gen. PLEASANTON remained on Tuesday night at Markhall, and on Wednesday morning moved toward the mouth of Chester Gap, encountering STUART's whole force of cavalry, 3,000 strong, on the way. The enemy had artillery posted on the hills, but they were speedily driven off, when the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry charged upon the rebels and routed them, taking several prisoners. During the flight of the rebels, a squadron of the Sixth Pennsylvania charged upon their flank, and our artillery threw shells among them. They left ten dead upon the field, while our loss was but one killed and five wounded. On Wednesday Salem was also occupied by BAYARD's cavalry, after driving out the First Virginia Cavalry and capturing seven prisoners.

The operations in front of Washington, in the direction of Gordonsville, are carried on with spirit. A force of Gen. BAYARD's cavalry on Wednesday had a spirited engagement with the rebel cavalry and four pieces of artillery from Warrenton, in which the rebels were defeated and driven back upon the main body. Gen. SICKLES, on the same day, made a reconnoissance as far as Catlett's Station, driving the scouts and pickets of the rebels back on Warrenton Junction.

The news from the Southwest is again becoming interesting. Gen. GRANT, with several divisions of his army, from Bolivia and Corinth, marched into La Grange, near the Mississippi border, on Tuesday night, and the railroad to that point was to be immediately put in order, so that trains could be run down from Bolivia with supplies. The rebels still occupied Holly Springs at that time, but the opinion was entertained that they would soon evacuate it. They are said to be about 50,000 strong, but a great portion of them are fresh conscripts, and would make a poor showing against Gen. GRANT's veterans. The following advices from Holly Springs are obtained from the Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 30th ult.: "There had been no movement of forces from that point, except the transfer of VILLIPIGUE's Division to Meridian. Neither PRICE nor VAN DORN had made the least forward movement. They are not ready to do so, even if there was anything to be gained by it. On the contrary, they were pouring in reinforcements there at a rapid rate. Every day there were fresh and large arrivals, principally from Louisiana and Texas. On Wednesday morning, our informant states, about six thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry arrived, all represented as from Texas. The defeat at Corinth is regarded in the Confederacy as a terrible blow, but they are lending all their efforts to overcome it. Hence the congregation of this large force at Holly Springs, where they seem to be in constant anticipation that they will be attacked by GRANT."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* states that reports have reached high official quarters in that city to the effect that the rebel General, JOS. E. JOHNSTON, is to supersede BRAGG, and that JOHNSTON will at once assume command of the army of Tennessee.

It is ascertained from passengers from Newbern, N. C., on board the United States steam-transport *Oriole*, which arrived at this port yesterday, that an expedition, consisting of 12,000 men, with cavalry and heavy artillery, left Newbern on Wednesday, the 29th ult., partly by land and partly on schooners. This expedition, which is said to be under the immediate command of Gen. FOSTER, comprised all the new Massachusetts regiments recently sent to North Carolina. The destination of this army was said to be some point approachable through Albemarle Sound. The gunboats *Sentinel* and *Hussar*, each armed with two heavy Parrot guns, accompanied the expedition. We shall not be surprised to learn soon that Weldon is in our possession.

The Newbern *Progress* of the 31st ultimo, is received. Only one item of news contained therein is, that fifteen loyal Tennesseeans had escaped from the rebel prison at Atlanta, Ga., by knocking down the sentinel and then skedaddling.

The Harrisburgh (Penn.) *Telegraph*, of Wednesday, says: "We have learned from an official source that Gen. McCLELLAN has requested that the drafted men be reserved for the protection of the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and also for the occupation of the forts in the vicinity of Washington City, while the men now in occupancy of such forts be moved forward for active operations with the army."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday listened to an interesting address from HON. TOWNSEND L. HARRIS, late U. S. Minister to Japan, on the subject of commercial affairs in that country. A Committee was appointed to investigate and report as to what action is necessary with reference to the depredations of the rebel pirate *Alabama*. The existing Committee upon Harbor Defences, was requested to urge upon the Government the necessity of strengthening our preparations to meet any emergency which may arise from the attempt of an enemy to enter our harbor. A letter was read from JOHN CHADWICK, Esq., approving of the sentiments of an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, headed "Loyalty of British Workingmen," and subscribing one hundred dollars to aid the suffering people of Stalybridge and Blackburn.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society held a regular meeting, at their rooms, last evening. Capt. C. F. HALL, recently returned with his exploring bark, the *George Henry*, from Frobisher's Straits, after an absence in ice of some two years, read a most interesting report of his adventures and discoveries. In the course of the evening, he introduced an Esquimaux family he had brought with him, including father, wife and babe. The wife is the best Esquimaux interpreter living, and Capt. HALL expresses the most confident belief that, having traced the fate of FROBISHER's missing boat's crew, lost centuries ago, he can, with this woman's aid, in due time, solve the mystery that still envelopes the expedition of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

The Board of Aldermen met at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Family Aid Ordinance No. 4, was reported from Committee, amended slightly and passed. Communications from the Mayor were then announced, when Alderman FROMENT excited attention and remark by abruptly leaving the chamber. The act was presently accounted for, however, by the announcement of his name for Street Commissioner. Mr. DAYTON earnestly asserted the belief that there existed no good reason for not confirming the nomination. Mr. WALSH thought it was "a Dickinson and Tremain dodge." Mr. BOOLE was certain the Board and his constituents would be unwilling to have so able a man as Mr. FROMENT was, out of the City Councils at this time. The nomination was rejected by 9 to 3. The name of Ex-Alderman ROBERT L. DARRAGH was next read for Croton Aqueduct Commissioner. Mr. BOOLE favored the nomination so far as to be willing to refer it. This suggestion was sharply discussed, Mr. DAYTON asserting that the previous reference of a similar nomination had been a "farce and a mockery." Finally, it was referred to Messrs. BOOLE, ALLEN and MITCHELL; and the Board adjourned till Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A petition for an increase of wages from the laborers of the Croton Department was presented by Mr. BARNEY and referred. A resolution, by Mr. ROSS, was adopted, calling on the Market Committee to report on the expediency of locating a market on the North River, between Hammond and Twenty-eighth streets. A request from Gen. ANTHON to use the Chamber of the Board on and after next Monday, for the purpose of making the draft, was granted. The Family Aid Ordinance, as amended by the Aldermen, was concurred in. The Board adjourned to Monday.

The Aldermanic Ordinance Committee gave another hearing yesterday on the subject of an ordinance to regulate the storage of petroleum and other explosive oils. The Insurance Companies were well represented. Mr. W. H. STANSBURY, of the Merchants' Company, spoke for them. He sought to impress upon the minds of the Committee that the substances under consideration were of the most dangerous character in cities, unless of a quality that will not evaporate below the degrees of heat that experience has shown to be safe for them. This latter point is the main one to be determined. The insurance men desire it to be fixed at a high figure, while the manufacturers desire a low standard. Of the latter class, Mr. McCRARY said 100 degrees Fahrenheit was the safety standard in Ohio and in London. In his opinion the highest point necessary for surety of safety was 121; he considered 110 high enough. A further hearing is to be given at noon to-day.

The official returns of the Pennsylvania election give Mr. SLENKER, the Democratic candidate for Auditor-General, 3,715 majority. Mr. BARR, the Surveyor-General, has 3,169 majority.

Gov. ANDREW has sent for the colors of the gallant Nineteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, who distinguished themselves bravely in eleven battles. When President LINCOLN and Gen. McCLELLAN passed this regiment, a short time since, the President's attention was diverted to the tattered and riddled colors. The President remarked, "that these colors had been where there had been some hard fighting." Gen. SUMNER replied, "They are always where there is hard work."

Gov. TOD, of Ohio, has issued a circular giving the results of the drafting in Ohio. He states that the quota under both calls was about 74,000, and this number was duly apportioned among 1,470 districts. Gov. TOD says: "At the date of Sept. 15, the number subject to draft was 20,427. Between that date and the 1st day of October, about 8,000 of this number volunteered into the three years' service, thus leaving about 12,000 to be drafted. Of the 88 counties, about one-fourth of them escaped the draft entirely. In the remainder, the work of drafting commenced, and was quietly pursued and cheerfully acquiesced in until completed. Of the number thus drafted, more than one-half, either in person or by substitutes, have since volunteered in the three years' service, and the good work still continues; so that it is now thought that we shall have but 3,000 or 4,000 of the whole 74,000 demanded of us to organize into nine months' service. Of the recruits, about 48,000 have enlisted into new regiments, and the remainder, being about 20,000 into old regiments."

The Stock Market was heavy on the Railways yesterday, and prices down 1@1½ ⅌ cent. Governments ½ ⅌ cent. lower than on Wednesday. Gold 131⅛@131¾. Exchange on London 145@145½.

Breadstuffs and Cotton were in more demand yesterday and were quoted higher. Groceries were quiet, as were also Pork, Beef, Hemp, Seeds, Tobacco and Naval Stores. A fair inquiry prevailed for Lard, Bacon, Cut Meats, Butter, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Whisky. Cassia was more active. Limited freight engagements were reported.

CAMPAIGN OF THE MOUNTAINS—THE CAPTURED GAPS.—We publish a section of the map of Virginia this morning, for the purpose of showing the region in which our army is now operating, and its relation to the rebel position at Winchester. From Harper's Ferry one column under BURNSIDE has marched southward along the east side of the Blue Ridge, while another column, under SIGEL, has moved southward in the direction of the Bull Run Mountains, which run for a short distance parallel with the Blue Ridge. The work of these bodies has so far been confined to the capturing of the mountain gaps or passes, through which communication from Winchester is maintained with Eastern Virginia. The great importance of Snicker's Gap, which we took on the first day of this week, will be observed at a glance. There is a good turnpike leading directly from Winchester, through Berryville, to the Shenandoah River, at which crossing there is a bridge, and from thence it cuts through the various mountain ranges and spurs till you reach Aldie, from which a march north to Leesburgh or east to Fairfax Court-house or any point in front of Washington, is easy. Ashby's Gap, likewise in our hands, is of equal importance. The road from Winchester to this pass is very direct, and after cutting through the Blue Ridge, it divides into two lines, one leading southeast and the other directly east, the latter line converging at Aldie with the Snicker's Gap road, and from thence, of course, leading to the same places. Continuing south from Ashby's Gap, the next important pass we come to is Manassas Gap, which, at latest advices, had not fallen into our hands. Through this runs the railroad leading into Eastern Virginia, and connecting at Manassas Junction with the Orange and Alexandria line. If Gen. BURNSIDE has not yet taken Manassas Gap, Gen. SIGEL, operating eastwardly from BURNSIDE, has captured Thoroughfare Gap, also on the Manassas line of railroad, and which lies between the Bull Run and Pond Mountains. Thus the rebel army at Winchester, if indeed it still be there, is pretty much barred from crossing directly over into Eastern Virginia, and if these Gaps are held by us, they will be compelled to make a long detour up the Shenandoah Valley, and round by Gordonsville, which SIGEL's army, from its present base, ought to reach long before they do—if they have not reached it already.

The region in which our army is now located is a difficult one to operate in. The whole country is broken up into mountains and hills. Worse than all, winter is now on the troops, and the rain and snow-storms and snow drifts of December will soon render movement or action impossible. We trust the manœuvering will be so rapid and skillful, that LEE may either be assailed in front and flank at Winchester, or compelled to move to a section where our operations will be satisfactory and conclusive.

The Vote of Want of Confidence.

There is no disguising it;—it is just that, pure and simple, whatever the spirit of the leaders. It is precisely such a vote as in Parliament—which under the theory of the British Constitution is sovereign—is always succeeded by the resignation of the Ministry, from the Premier down. What shall be its effect here? Under our Constitution it is the people who are sovereign. Surely, their power is as legitimate as that of the British Parliament, and their vote of dissatisfaction ought to tell potently in some shape. How?

Not by the resignation or removal of the President. Our constitutional system contemplates nothing of the kind. It prescribes fixed periods of office. Though every loyal State were to set itself in opposition to him, the President, unless he should subject himself to positive impeachment, would be, and ought to be, none the less secure in his office to the last minute of his four years' term. The adoption of a different principle would introduce fatal disorder and confusion.

Not, necessarily, by the resignation or removal of the Cabinet. The Cabinet, doubtless, might be better constituted; but no such change, in itself, would inspire confidence. Our Presidents, it is well known, have greatly differed in respect to their disposition to be influenced by Cabinet consultations and decisions. Some were wont to submit implicitly to the majority of their "constitutional advisers;" while others, though they might consult, yet were very sure to follow their own independent bent. It is understood that President LINCOLN belongs rather to this latter class. If that be truly the case, the present Cabinet is after all in no great degree responsible for the slowness and inefficiency against which the people have protested so emphatically; and a reorganization of the Cabinet would do very little toward securing the remedy.

Where, then, must we look? If we cannot have another President for over two years to come, and if a change in the heads of the various departments would, at best, reach only minor evils, in what other way is it possible for this vote of the people to gain its object than through a change in the *spirit and purpose* of President LINCOLN himself? He alone has the remedy, and he is bound by the most solemn obligations that can rest upon a popular ruler, to apply it. Whether he changes his men or not, he must change his policy. The people of the loyal States have as complete a right to such a change as the British Parliament had when it declared no further confidence in the Aberdeen Ministry, which so wretchedly mismanaged the first stage of the Crimean war. Nay, they have twice as good a right, for their patience has been twice as sorely tried. Parliament endured ten months, while our people have endured twenty.

In saying that President LINCOLN must change his spirit and purposes, we, of course, recognize its difficulty. No man can easily take on a character that belongs to him neither by nature nor by habit. The very qualities which have made ABRAHAM LINCOLN so well liked in private life—his trustful disposition, his kindheartedness, his concern for fair play, his placidity of temper—in a manner unfit him for the stern requirements of deadly war. Quick, sharp, summary dealings don't suit him at all. He is all the while haunted with the fear of doing some injustice, and is ever easy to accept explanations. The very first necessity of war is extreme rigor, and yet every impulse of our constitutional Commander-in-Chief has been to get rid of it. His moral earnestness no man doubts. There is not a purer patriot in the land. And yet there is something beyond this which we miss—the high sacred vehemence, inspired by the consciousness of infinite interests at stake, and infinite responsibilities. It would be a signal blessing to the country, could "Old ABE's" patriotism, sterling as it is, be fired with something of the old Jacksonian passion—something glowing, thrilling, electric—that should be a stimulus not only to every faculty of his own nature, but to that of every man within the reach of his words. Yet, it is useless to talk of this, for nature has denied to his temperament all such susceptibility. But it is within his power to brace up his will; for if there is any thing in a man over which he has a control, it is his will. It is just this which the people have demanded of Mr. LINCOLN, and he is bound to do it, go against the grain though it may. We must have a fixed, steadfast, immovable determination that henceforth *all men and all things shall bend to the one sole object of making the speediest conquest of this rebellion.* That determination is certainly within the power of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The people have demanded it, and it is his business to acquire it and maintain it.

There need be no apprehension that the people will not treat this change of spirit justly and liberally, when it appears. Once assured that the President will come up to the inflexible resolve to make short work of the rebels, they would give him their unlimited trust. He would at once acquire a moral power with them before which all of their predilections for this or that General, or for this or that line of procedure, would be as nothing. They have no favorite they would not give up if deemed necessary, nor any plan they would not forego. Knowing that *the right spirit* ruled, they would be slow to mark errors; and even hard reverses they would bear with composure, secure of final triumph. President LINCOLN, notwithstanding the want of confidence just declared, has still but to will it to be master of the situation. The people know his honesty. They simply ask that his utmost capacities shall be brought to bear to make an end of the indecision and procrastination and general feebleness which, from the beginning thus far, have marked military operations, for which he is ultimately responsible. Let him boldly and thoroughly act up to this just responsibility. The people have enjoined that. They seek nothing more. They will take nothing less.

The Election and the President.

The *Journal of Commerce*, in the course of an article exulting over the result of the recent elections, thus sets forth the duties which devolve upon the "conservatives" who have proved successful:

> "*The North must unite on the platform of the Constitution and Union.* The President of the United States demands and is entitled to our support. Let us give him, and the Government, of which he is the Executive arm, such a support as will send joy to his heart, and invigorate the whole people. Stand by the President to-day, and stand the firmer by him because the radical men are abusing him and endeavoring to weaken confidence in him. *Mr. Lincoln has no longer an obligation to these men. He should now be allowed to feel the force of conservative support. It must be given.* The responsibility of the Administration is, indeed, still with the other party, but they themselves declare that they have failed and incurred the just rebuke of the people. *If the President will accept it, he will receive the hearty and the effective support of the conservative party,* the only men who ever do or can defend the Union and the Constitution."

In the main this is very excellent advice. We trust it will be followed. We endeavored to show yesterday that Gov. SEYMOUR had only one course to pursue, and that was to support the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war. We are glad to see that his organ here is of the same opinion. It is time that the President should "feel the force of conservative support." They have opposed his policy, denounced his Proclamation, vilified his suspension of *habeas corpus*, and branded all his leading measures as radical and revolutionary, long enough. If they propose now to come forward frankly and give him their support, they may rest assured he will "accept it," and that thus the North will be again united "on the platform of the Constitution and the Union." The North has never been divided since the war began, until these attempts were made to reorganize the Democratic Party on the basis of opposition to the Government. There will be no difficulty in reuniting it if this advice of the *Journal of Commerce* shall be followed.

We presume, however, that this "conservative" support is not to be given to the President without conditions. We hear, indeed, that movements are already on foot to open negotiations for the transfer. A committee of "conservative" Congressmen elect, with FERNANDO WOOD at their head, propose to visit President LINCOLN, to tender to him the support of their party, provided he will put himself into their hands, and adopt the measures which they deem essential to the salvation of the Union. They expect to be able to convince him that they are his only real friends,—that the Republican journals which censure his inaction, are the enemies of his Administration,—that the party to which he owes his election has ceased to give him its support,—that he has discharged all his "obligations to these men," and that if he will now throw himself into the arms of the "conservative" Democrats, they will give him such a support as will "send joy to his heart." And remembering their success in similar "strategic" movements in 1841 and 1850, with JOHN TYLER and MILLARD FILLMORE, they confidently count upon a similar result in the present instance.

Perhaps they are right. It would be hazardous to say that anything is impossible now-a-days in the world of politics. But before they proceed with their negotiations, the country would be glad to know a little more accurately what policy they propose for the President's adoption. Is he to prosecute the war, or call a Convention? Are our armies to fight the rebels, or wait to be attacked? Is the rebellion to be crushed by force, or is Washington only to be defended? Are the rebels to be deprived of their slaves, or protected in their possession? Shall we send troops to keep the peace on Southern plantations, while their owners fight us? or shall they send their own troops to take care of their own negroes? Is the President to withdraw his Proclamation or enforce it? Is he still to command the armies, or must Gen. McCLELLAN be his superior in rank and authority?

The *Journal of Commerce*, we trust, will see the propriety of giving the public some information on these points. It is very convenient to deal only in general terms when the only object is to excite passion and enlist prejudice. It is easy and safe to denounce radicalism when an election is to be carried or public passion to be aroused. But when specific action is desired, it is well to give specific definitions as a basis for it. What are the particular radical *measures* against which the *Journal of Commerce* deems it necessary to protect the President? and what are the specific conservative acts in which it proposes to support him? When we know these things somewhat more definitely, we shall be the better able to judge of the sincerity and value of the promised aid.

PIRATES PLUNDER WHILE GUNBOATS GET PRIZE-MONEY.—A dispatch from Washington yesterday, contradicts the statement, somewhere made, that the Navy Department had contracted with certain parties in the North for the capture or destruction of the pirate steamer *Alabama*. The dispatch adds that, though the Department would be willing to pay handsomely for that much-to-be-desired object, it has "never received a proposition on the subject from anybody."

We wish we could understand from this that the Department would receive propositions from private parties, and consider them in good faith, for the capture and destruction of the *Alabama* and other rebel privateers. We should have more hope than we now have of the early riddance of the seas of these devastating cruisers. If the reward offered by the Government were high enough, we have little doubt that the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston would organize and secure a thorough protection of American commerce.

Not long since a naval architect visited Washington with a model of a fast-sailing war ship, and proposed to the Navy Department to construct one upon the plan for the Government. Without getting over the threshhold of his subject, he was told (so it is said) by the Acting Secretary of the Navy, that "the Department cared very little for *speed* in its fighting ships." We would not readily credit this story, but for the notorious fact that our Government builds nothing but "tubs" for sea service, and has never yet been able to catch the first rebel privateer that followed its career on the open ocean. The *Vanderbilt* is now a war vessel, and may be of use in the pursuit of the *Alabama*, but the Navy Department is entitled to no credit for owning such a vessel. She was a free gift to the Government by her owner.

Our present war marine are doing a large business *for themselves*, hanging around Southern ports, capturing cotton ships, and dividing immense amounts of *prize money*. There is not a great deal of effective war or promotion of the general good in this species of naval service. The merchants of the great cities that sustain the war would like to see as much exertion put forth to save their commerce from spoliation on the high seas as is manifested in taking prizes on the coast, for the special benefit of the officers and crews of gunboats furnished to their hands at the National expense. If the Navy Department will not get swift steamers to chase pirates from the ocean, let it offer bounty and prize money to the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and they will quickly catch and own every pirate steamer afloat. The Chamber yesterday appointed a Committee of very excellent men to look after their interests in this matter, and we commend to their consideration the organization of special police under Government commission.

The Advance into North Carolina.

We are glad to see that the Government does not suppose all the conditions of a successful policy of progress to be fulfilled by a simple movement of the grand Army of the Potomac into Virginia.

It is of prime importance, certainly, that Gen. McCLELLAN should be urged forward with the splendid body of troops now under his orders, to ascertain and to test the strength of the positions and of the army of Gen. LEE. The attitude of the Confederate commander, since the eventful but indecisive day of Antietam, has been one of defiance rather than of distrust, and had LEE been suffered to accumulate force upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge, with an unbroken chain of communications stretching behind him from the Shenandoah, both to Richmond and to the Southwest, it is almost certain that the "Sun of Austerlitz" would not have risen upon the inaction of his arms. LEE would have reassumed the offensive—a course to which he was invited by the conditions of the country, and from which he has now been driven, if driven from it he has really been, by the simultaneous and imposing forward movement of the whole National army.

But were this forward movement an isolated feature absorbing all the energy of the new campaign, while it might answer to silence the impatient clamor of the country, it could hardly secure the grand military objects which must lie so near the heart of every man who understands the real situation of our public affairs to-day. The three weeks which followed the battle of Antietam, it will, we think, be hereafter found, sufficed so to establish the new base of operations of LEE's army, so to connect that base with the Confederate Capital, and so to fortify the flank of his lines as to make it extremely improbable that any action which Gen. McCLELLAN might now win would effectually arrest the retreat of LEE upon Richmond, or reduce such a retreat to a rout.

In order, then, to pluck the full fruits of victory upon the Shenandoah or the Rappahannock, we must be at work upon the James or upon the Southern arteries of the Confederate capital. Most earnestly, therefore, do we hope that the story which reached us yesterday, of a projected expedition from the seacoast against the interior of North Carolina, may be no Washington *canard*, but an authentic indication of a well-considered purpose put in train of emphatic execution.

The long immunity of the seaboard railway line stretching from Richmond to Wilmington and Charleston, and the far South, has been a subject of almost equal amazement and satisfaction to the seceded States. By this line of railways the cargoes of arms and ammunition which run the blockade are mainly transported to the headquarters of the "nation" of JEFFERSON DAVIS. By this line of railways large supplies of food from Georgia and the Carolinas daily reach Richmond. And by this line of railways the Richmond Government command, in the event of a defeat in the Shenandoah, the means of rapidly expediting to the South the most valuable stores and archives in their possession. Cut off these lines and you at once diminish the advantages of a retreat upon Richmond to a very notable degree. Cut off these lines, and it is more than probable that LEE would endeavor neither to offer nor to accept battle, excepting under conditions which would enable him to fall back with the main part of his force, not toward Richmond at all, but toward Lynchburgh and Southern Virginia, a direction which he cannot take without exposing both the capital and his retreating army in a very serious manner.

That the few miles which separate Newbern from Goldsborough or Weldon, should have so long barred us from those vital and exposed points of the enemy's system, is hardly creditable. But that is no reason why, now that the idea of striking those points has entered the official brain, it should not be promptly and vigorously put into execution.

Union Among Union Men.

Nothing is more important, at this crisis, than a thorough and cordial *union* among all who desire to support the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war. We are in the presence now of a powerful political enemy, flushed with popular triumphs, and eager to overthrow the Administration, upon which alone we must rely for a deliverance of the country from the terrible dangers which threaten it. We cannot afford to quarrel among ourselves. Personal animosities, party ambitions, preferences as to measures even, must give way to a common zeal for the common good.

We do not conceal from ourselves that the Administration is responsible for a good deal of the dissension among its friends which has had so disastrous a result. If it had adopted some clear policy, and pursued it with steady and successful vigor, it would have held the great mass of the people firmly to its support. Weakness and indecision in the head is at once cause and provocation for contention and strife among the members. But the Administration cannot fail to see the absolute necessity of remedying this state of things. The recent elections teach a lesson which it cannot misunderstand or disregard. Unless it has determined virtually to abdicate the guidance of affairs and permit the nation to drift to destruction, it cannot fail to perceive the necessity of rallying the people, by positive action, to its support.

But as to the duty of Republicans and Union men everywhere there can be no doubt. They have one common object—the salvation of their country: and to this they should hold everything else subordinate. There can be no great difference of opinion among them either as to principles or measures. All agree upon the absolute necessity of prosecuting this war with the utmost energy, and by the use of all proper and effective means. And no differences as to men should hamper for a moment their efforts in this direction.

Winter Plans for the Army.

A gentleman of large military experience sends us the following reply to our remarks of yesterday upon the advance of the Army of the Potomac into Virginia:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862.

DEAR SIR: As this is no time to mislead either ourselves or the public, you must attribute it to my zeal for the public good if, when I think I see an error of opinion, I speak out at once. I differ with you entirely in your opinion in reference to "The Advance of Our Army," as being actually intent on "crushing out the rebellion." I have once before referred to VARINA when he says: "The dropping mantle must be followed by the Duke;" the present is a case in point to which this axiom is applicable, and I will try to sustain my assertion by a convicting military argument, which is, as you know, the result of professional knowledge. Please, for that purpose, to spread the map before you, and follow me.

Since the 26th of October, the left wing of McCLELLAN's army, under BURNSIDE, has been creeping slowly along the first spurs of the Alleghanies (Blue Ridge) southward toward Ashby's Gap, where the right wing of the enemy has taken a strong position in considerable force. SIGEL's corps—how strong we don't know—advanced on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad, and did, on the 3d of November, take possession of Thoroughfare Gap, through which the rebels flanked POPE. Here it can threaten the flank and rear of the rebel army at Ashby's Gap, or coöperate with BURNSIDE. The advance of our pickets in the direction of Aldie and Middlebury, indicates the latter intention. A glance at the map would indicate the intention of an attack upon the right of the enemy's main army.

But it took fully eight days before BURNSIDE's army executed this advance—only 20 or 30 miles—which is not the manner and way to outflank an enemy, but looks precisely like a threatening demonstration, *the object of which, is simply to force the enemy from his present to another position,* and I am fully convinced that nothing else is meant by it. The impatience of the public is quieted by the mere fact that the army is moving at all, but the result of the movement aimed at is by no means a decisive battle for the destruction of the rebel army, but simply the scaring it away beyond the Rappahannock, thus to enable both armies to take up Winter quarters.

In four weeks Congress will assemble, and if McCLELLAN had remained quiet and inactive, it might have been possible to have forced him into a battle at Winchester. This must be averted. If, in December, the enemy be in strongly intrenched positions beyond the Rappahannock, it will be easy to demonstrate to Congress the impossibility of further operations during the Winter.

If, therefore, McCLELLAN now really advances, or rather creeps forward, the question is, first of all, where to? Forward to victory over the rebels—forward to the crushing of the slave realm and the restoration of the Union? or forward to Winter quarters, to an armistice, a degrading peace, and the final restoration of the Slave-driving dynasty? Take heed of this, for "The dropping mantle must be followed by the Duke."

Yours, F.

We submit this to the public judgment—remarking simply that we take it for granted the Government will not permit such trifling with the National honor, even if Gen. McCLELLAN were capable of designing it. We do not believe the President desires to prolong the war, or to postpone a decisive victory over the rebellion until next year. We do not believe, therefore, that he will permit any such scheme as our correspondent suggests, to be carried into effect.

French Dispatches to Our Government.

There was something of a sensation in this City, yesterday, caused by a statement in the Washington telegrams of the TIMES, that dispatches of a grave character had been submitted by the French Legation to the Secretary of State. The information contained in our Washington dispatch is doubtless correct; but there is not, we apprehend, so much danger of a sudden diplomatic difficulty with France as the public seemed ready to believe.

There are questions of considerable concern pending between our own and the French Government, which we shall be happy to know are settled. These questions have originated at New-Orleans since the occupation of that city by Gen. BUTLER, and have grown out of the peculiarly inflexible government imposed on the residents there, native and foreign, by this officer. It is known that the French Consul, as well as every other Consul residing at New-Orleans, has been, and is, in full sympathy with the rebellion. At a very early day, all of them united their signatures, as they have ever since their efforts, to embarrass Gen. BUTLER. The energetic action of the latter, however, in a line of bold and clearly defensible policy, baffled the impertinent Consuls, and left them in a state of petulance and acerbity of feeling. They have sought revenge in a superserviceable readiness to listen to any, the most trifling complaints of persons claiming their protection, and have forwarded the same to their Governments, with the view of exciting their ire against the United States Government. The French Consul has been conspicuous in this sort of work. Through M. MERCIER he has kept a continual stream of complaints going to the French Government, charging all manner of indignities, persecutions, false imprisonments and outrages, to have been perpetrated by Gen. BUTLER on French residents in New-Orleans. The French Government was obliged to take notice of these representations, coming from their official agent at New-Orleans. It is very likely—indeed it is almost certain—that the "important papers" now submitted to the American Secretary of State by the French Legation, relate to these New-Orleans complainants.

Among the most serious of these French cases is that of Mr. HEIDSICK, of champagne celebrity. Three months ago Mr. HEIDSICK was sent to Fort Jackson by Gen. BUTLER, and he is still kept in confinement there, notwithstanding an order for his release, signed by Secretary SEWARD and sent to the Governor of New-Orleans. It appears that Mr. HEIDSICK, who is related to some of the first families in France, wrote to his parents and friends the particulars of his arrest, which particulars were immediately forwarded to the French Minister. After a careful examination of the case, M. THOUVENEL, being satisfied that the detention of Mr. HEIDSICK was in no way justified, has written an energetic remonstrance to our Government, not only for the immediate release of this gentleman, but asking an indemnity adequate to the damages caused by his long imprisonment, and the wrongs he is alleged to have sustained.

CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTHWEST.

How Buell did not do it, and How it may be Done—What our Generalship Wants—We Must Have it, or We Cannot Conquer.

THE BREECHES, October, 1862.

It is well for my accuracy that I put in that *if* about BUELL. I said it was certain the rebels would leave Kentucky *as quickly as possible*, and they did. I also said that *if* our Generals had common sense, BRAGG's army would be cut off and destroyed. It was not, and my *if* has saved my credit and destroyed BUELL's. For his dismissal we may be thankful and take courage. But was it want of sense, or want of will? We may never know; but I hold that *no* General should be put in an important command who *wants will or heart to destroy the enemy*. This is one of the great faults of the Government, and is one to which is due the diminution of heart and confidence in Mr. LINCOLN. How BUELL *did not do it*, you, with a map of Kentucky before you, can easily see. How did BRAGG come into Kentucky? Why, BUELL suffered him to start, and then *carefully avoided* him all the way to Louisville, where he was not needed. Then he started *after* (not before) in three divisions; then, with a large force within a mile or two, (see MCCOOK's report,) suffered MCCOOK's Corps to fight the battle of Perryville alone; then, when the enemy could not defeat even MCCOOK, set out again *behind* instead of before, and stopped long enough for BRAGG to keep on before! Such a campaign as that ought to be immortalized, if ALEXANDER POPE was alive, in another "Dunciad," in which the military dunces would far surpass those which excited the ire of POPE. Oh! for some satirist who would again sing of all the dunces in heroic measure!

Take the map of Kentucky, and you will see that if BUELL, after the battle of Perryville, had taken the road through Stanford to Mount Vernon, moving on a shorter line, he must have arrived there first. He would have been at Stanford first, and at Crab Orchard first. The road from Stanford to Crab Orchard is a good one. At either point he would, with common energy, have been in front of BRAGG, cutting off his retreat. By going through Lancaster BUELL suffered BRAGG to get in front of him. But I need not comment on this affair. It has already passed into judgment. The only consolation I have is that the rebels feel worse about it than I do. They say that BRAGG's expedition to Kentucky was a great failure, and no doubt it was; but how much better it would have been to have captured or destroyed BRAGG's army?

The object we had before us fourteen months ago is still staring us in the face *as the thing to be done*. The intersections of the Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia Railroads, Knoxville, Cleveland and Dalton, must be taken. This would complete the entire conquest of Tennessee and the upper part of Georgia and Alabama, and be quite as far as in a military point of view it would be worth while to push our posts in that direction. The taking of Chattanooga would *not* cut off the communication between Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia; and that was the original mistake of BUELL. But, take Knoxville or Cleveland, and it would be cut off. Had it been done, as it was planned by MITCHEL (with the consent of the War Department) a year ago, everything would have been reversed. You would have had no retreat from Richmond, and no rebel advance on Maryland or Kentucky. But, ROSECRANS is in command! Cheer up! He may be no great General, for we have none such, and (be thankful for it!) the rebels have not either; but, ROSECRANS is a great improvement on his predecessor; I hope much from him. Like all the rest of them, he has too much caution; but he has talent, energy and shrewdness. The enemy will not outwit him and he will not go just where they want him to. Only let the Government tell him to go ahead and he will do it.

And now what is the fault of our Generals? What ought they to do? First of all, no General should be suffered to command anywhere whose heart is *not thoroughly in the war*. This is indispensable. A good General must believe in success, and in the *righteousness of success*. It is this which gives courage, heart and hope. There is no disguising the fact that several of our leading Generals are suffering under an inveterate attack of *timidity*. The principal commanders on the Potomac and in Kentucky are signal examples of this. Do I impeach their courage? *Not* in the least. It is a *moral timidity*. They fear some possible compromise will be defeated. They fear their own defeat more than they hope for victory—one of the worst qualities a General can have. As a consequence throughout this war both Generals and Government have believed more in *numbers, equipments and fortifications* than they have in *daring, assault, energy and combination*. Yet these last are the only qualities of a great General. What are numbers to a man like FREDERICK? XERXES had numbers; but the indomitable Greeks beat them with ease. We must recognize in the nation as well as the army, that one great Mind is more than a match for any array of numbers. Where are our great Minds? Have we none? Must we admit that commerce has so effeminated us that we cannot carry on a war against one-third our numbers? I hope not. I hope that we are something more than a nation of traders, governed by picayune politicians. I agree with BROWNLOW at Chicago. Give us Generals that will go ahead, and *dismiss those who cannot*. I am for such men as MITCHEL, ROSECRANS, BURNSIDE, SIGEL, HEINTZELMAN, HOOKER, and some others who are ready to go ahead and fight, and if they are beaten, fight again; always ready, always brave, never despairing, looking forward, loyal, hopeful and trustful to a glorious triumph, both in war and in peace. If the Government is afraid to put such men forward, let it give up and make peace, *for such men we must have as commanding Generals before we can conquer.*

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 6.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The news already given that important papers have been submitted to the Secretary of State by the Minister of France, is said to be related to the difficulties which have, at various times, occurred between French citizens residing in New-Orleans and Gen. BUTLER. In many instances these French residents have been complaining to the Imperial Government, through M. MERCIER, of exactions and prosecutions of all kinds exercised against their persons by order, or with the assent, of Gen. BUTLER; and it is the redress of these alleged wrongs which is said to be at the bottom of the reclamations presented by M. MERCIER to Mr. SEWARD.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

As we announced some time since, Gen. BURNSIDE's name is again actively canvassed in the highest circles for the most prominent command of our armies in the field. The fact that Gen. BURNSIDE has twice refused this promotion, when pressed upon him, is proof that he fully appreciates the grave responsibilities of such a position, and that he has the self-negation which invariably accompanies the highest fitness for command.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER has frequently been closeted with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. HALLECK, both of late and to-day. His foot is now well enough to admit of his wearing an easy boot; but he is yet unable to walk. CHARLES the Twelfth, of Sweden, badly wounded, directed his greatest battle from the seat of an ambulance; and MASSENA, while retrieving the doubtful fortunes of Wagram, was carried in a litter on the shoulders of his grenadiers along the lines, directing all the movements of his army while in that recumbent position, and inspiring his men by his presence and the example of a great soul holding its balance unmoved by the pangs of physical pain.

Gen. HOOKER to-day used his foot for the first time since the battle of Antietam, dressed in a laced boot in the place of a slipper, heretofore necessary. He expects now to be able to resume duty in the field next week.

GEN. HUNTER'S DESTINATION.

The ultimate destination of Gen. HUNTER, on his return South, is not known, and will not be till announced to the rebels by his operations in their midst.

Gen. GARFIELD, as was long-since determined, will accompany Gen. HUNTER South.

THE BUREAU OF THE INTERIOR.

There is no doubt that Secretary SMITH is seriously contemplating the relinquishment of his portfolio, and the acceptance of the vacant Indiana Judgeship, which has been tendered him by the President. Rumors in regard to this change have received new shape since the late elections, and the visit of Gov. MORTON; and one, to which allusion was made in our dispatch of last night, has elicited from his friends a denial that he is or will be a candidate for the succession, and the statement that his own preferences, as well as those of the President, in case the new Secretary shall be selected from Indiana, point in the direction of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX as the proper person to fill the anticipated vacancy. The only objection to this appointment seems to be the admitted fact that the country cannot well afford to spare him from his present important position.

GOV. MORTON'S BUSINESS IN WASHINGTON.

Amongst the more important objects of Gov. MORTON's late visit to Washington are the following:

The appointment of a Judge of the United States Circuit Court, in place of Judge HUNTINGTON, deceased.

The payment to the Indianapolis Arsenal of a large amount for ammunition. This ammunition has been generally pronounced the very best used by the army.

The location of Arsenal grounds in Indianapolis, in pursuance of provisions of a bill which passed Congress at the last session, appropriating $100,000 each for Columbus, Indianapolis and Rock Island, Ill.

The war interests of Indiana in general, and of her troops on the Potomac, received a large share of his attention.

It appears that the Hoosier State had 42,000 troops in Kentucky, and it is generally understood that the commanders did not suit them.

Gov. MORTON late last evening, changed his programme in regard to visiting Harper's Ferry, on learning of the removal of the Indiana troops from that point.

DISSATISFACTION IN THE WEST.

A prominent Western office-holder, now here, states that the loyal men of that section have become disgusted with the management of the war, especially as illustrated in Eastern Virginia. They complain bitterly that Western troops should have been withdrawn from a field where they are needed, and used to reinforce the idle Army of the Potomac; and that, too, while, under competent leaders, they might have opened the Mississippi, and given to the Northwest an outlet to the ocean, for want of which it suffers an unnecessarily increased burden from the war. The Atlantic States, says the West, have all the time enjoyed the full commercial benefits of open and unobstructed harbors; and there is a growing feeling against the Administration which has found partial expression in the elections, which are not to be interpreted as a sign of willingness to succumb to the rebellion.

Great confidence, throughout the entire West is felt in Gen. ROSECRANS, and it is believed that he will speedily clear out the obstructions in the way of commerce to the Gulf, if the Government will but yield him the support to which his efforts are entitled.

THE ABUSE OF FURLOUGHS.

Gen. MCCLELLAN started on the Peninsula campaign with 168,000 men. After the seven days' battles, this force was reduced to about 84,000, although the casualties of both field and camp did not much exceed 20,000. *Forty-four thousand* men—more than one-third his original force—it is said, were absent from their commands on furlough! To this cause, more than disease and battle, is attributed the frittering away of the most magnificent army of modern times, and MCCLELLAN's failure to capture Richmond. It will be remembered that immediately after the battles in front of Richmond, the War Department issued a most stringent order in regard to officers and men absent from their commands; but it was too late to change the state of affairs on the Peninsula, and the "grand army" returned to Washington with scarcely one-third the numbers it left with.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

Gen. MARTINDALE was appointed on the Military Commission in place of Gen. AUGUR, who has been assigned to the command of a division in the field, and ordered to report to Gen. MCCLELLAN; but the Commission itself, in consequence of the return of its President, Gen. HUNTER, to the South, has since been dissolved. The same thing is true of the Court of Inquiry ordered to investigate charges against Gen. MCDOWELL, and of which Gen. HUNTER was also Chairman.

COLLECTING THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Upwards of seven thousand Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Assessors and Assistant Assessors, are now engaged in the collection of Internal Revenue in the loyal States. The amount of revenue derived from this source was estimated by Congress at $150,000,000; but this sum, it is thought, will be increased to $200,000,000, over and above the expense of collection, which is considerably less than that of collecting $100,000,000 in Custom revenue. This is owing to the fact that Custom officers receive a yearly salary, while those engaged in collecting the Internal Revenue receive compensation only for the time they are actually employed in its collection.

CAPTURE OF SMUGGLED GOODS AND ARREST OF THE SMUGGLERS.

Another important seizure of contraband goods was made Tuesday evening by Chief Detective BAKER, near Fairfax Court-House, and the smugglers arrested. They consisted of five men, named Whitehead, Dennison, Nachman, Jacob New, a German Jew, and Francis Arnold—the last named being cook to Gen. SIGEL, and acting as consignee of the goods, which he used his privileges to transport through the lines. The goods seized included seventy-four swords, and a trunk filled with shoulder-straps, for rebel officers. These were of German manufacture. The swords bore the letter marks "U. S. C.," and are not of the regulation pattern. Some of them were of very slight proportions, scarcely more than long daggers—and were evidently intended to be carried by ladies.

The seizure embraced a quantity of gold lace, and twelve stolen horses, used in conveyance of the plunder. A negro driver was also taken, and the whole lot were sent to the old Capitol Prison.

PRESIDENTIANA.

The President, to-day, expressed some surprise that Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, should have refused the offer made by Gen. DIX, of sending the contraband people assembled at Fortress Monroe as immigrants to the old Bay State. Doubtless, the President thinks that while the roads of Massachusetts are "black and swarming" with the stalwart children of the Puritans hastening southward to the war, an immigration of that negro labor which has heretofore conferred wealth upon the South, would not be a bad substitute in the field-culture and coarser employments of the State.

The President takes the result of the New-York elections quite philosophically, and will, doubtless, profit by the lesson. When Col. FORNEY inquired of him how he felt about New-York, Mr. LINCOLN replied: "Somewhat like that boy in Kentucky, who stubbed his toe while running to see his sweetheart. The boy said he was too big to cry, and far too badly hurt to laugh."

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Commissioner is authorized to receive through the mails, free of postage, all communications and other matters pertaining to the business of the Department, not exceeding *thirty-two ounces* in weight. All such packages should be addressed to the "Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," either direct or in care of any United States Minister or Consul, resident abroad, or officer of the United States Navy at any foreign port or station, or through any agent of the Smithsonian Institution in Europe.

FLAX AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

The Government has recommended, through the Commissioner of Agriculture, the practicability of preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton. Results of the most important character to the manufacturing interests of the United States are promised by the perfection of this valuable invention for making from unrotted flax a substance resembling cotton.

GEN. CURTIS.

A Military Commission has been appointed, and will soon be commenced, to investigate certain alleged acts of Gen. CURTIS while in Arkansas. The Commission will meet at Memphis or St. Louis.

GEN. MORRIS.

Gen. THOMAS A. MORRIS, of Indiana, will not accept the Major-Generalship tendered by the President until satisfied that he will be assigned to active duty with a force sufficient for effective operations.

WORK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS.

A detail of over four thousand men, from the troops about Washington, are now at work upon the permanent defences of the city, recently decided upon. Dissatisfaction is occasioned among the officers of the new regiments at this employment of their men in work which they think might be better performed by some of the "intelligent contraband," coming under the President's proclamation.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS APPOINTED.

The following Medical Examiners have been appointed by Commissioner BARRETT:

Dr. Wm. Longbridge, Mansfield, Ohio.
Dr. Wm. S. Scarf, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
Dr. Wm. F. Cullum, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Dr. Thomas Chestnut, Lafayette, Ind.
Dr. David H. Henry, Elkhart, Ind.
Dr. J. B. Colegrove, St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. Wm. S. Roland, York, Penn.

SURGEON DETAILED.

Assistant-Surgeon B. A. CLEMENS is ordered to report for duty, immediately, at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

AN AMBULANCE BOARD.

A Board of Surgeons has been called by Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, to examine and report upon the merits of different styles of ambulances which have been submitted to him for adoption in the army. The Board will convene in the course of a few days.

CONSUL-GENERAL OF SALVADOR.

JUAN TEODOR SCHEPELER, has been recognized by the President as Consul-General of the Republic of Salvador for the United States.

LEGS FOR CRIPPLED SOLDIERS.

A board, consisting of Professors MOTT, VAN BUREN, GROSS, PANCOAST, and WARREN, and Surgeons SATTERLY of the army and BACHE of the Navy, recently assembled by Surgeon General HAMMOND to examine and report upon artificial legs, have recommended these made by the following manufacturers as the best now in use: Messrs. PALMER, JARRETT, HUDSON, SELPHO, and SLY.

Arrangements have been made by the Surgeon General to carry out the plan of furnishing every soldier who has lost his leg with a perfect artificial one. Each leg will cost about $50.

CONTRABAND TRADE.

Another Jew was, to-day, arrested by Col. BAKER's detectives, and a quantity of gold lace and Confederate buttons seized, which he was conveying to Dixie on the stage-coach running between Washington and Port Tobacco, Md.

BOGUS POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT BROKEN UP.

A bogus Post-office establishment at Cairo, Ill., has been broken up by a special agent of the Post-office Department. The chief manager of the concern wore the uniform and called himself a captain in the United States army, but upon investigation the cheat was detected.

The army of Maj.-Gen. GRANT will be benefitted in the transmissions of their correspondence by the discontinuance of the spurious establishment.

THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE.

Another Commission to investigate and report upon the causes which allowed Gen. MCCOOK's *Corps d'Armée* to fight the battle of Perryville unassisted, with two of Gen. BUELL's *Corps d'Armée* within easy hearing range of the guns in the engagement, and why BRAGG, practically crippled by MCCOOK, was not closely followed in his retreat.

A KENTUCKY CONGRESSMAN.

Hon. Mr. CASEY, one of the unconditionally loyal members of Congress from Kentucky, has returned here from Western Pennsylvania, where he has been successfully laboring in support of the Administration.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 6.

THE DRAFT—CASES OF ALIENAGE.

Within the last ten days, or since the Department commenced acting upon applications to be released from the military draft on the ground of alienage, several hundred cases have been decided. This business is promptly transacted. The larger number of the applications are made through foreign Consuls, and are in the nature of appeals from the Commissioners conducting the draft. The questions thus arising are determined according to the evidence necessary to be transmitted to the Department for its action.

REVENUE DECISION.

Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, C. F. ESTEE, Esq., has recently answered an inquiry as follows: "The law requires that stamps should be used on proprietary articles after the first of September, but it was found impracticable to supply the stamps by that date, hence the manufacturers of proprietary articles were instructed to keep an account after the first of September, and to make return to this office of all such goods sold or removed without stamps, together with a sum equivalent to the amount of the stamp tax upon them. It is expected that every manufacturer of proprietary articles will comply with the spirit of these instructions.

THE MONITOR.

The *Monitor* being thoroughly repaired, and her armament rendered more effective, will probably leave here on Saturday.

NAVY ORDER.

Acting Master WILLIAM R. DAVIS has been ordered to the command of bark *Restless*, of Port Royal.

THE STATE ELECTION.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Union and Republican.	Democrats.
B. F. Wiggin, Suffolk.	C. Flynn, City.
Daniel Waterbury, Dela're.	D. Leamy, City.
R. W. Courtney, Delaware.	G. Loutrell, City.
J. Cutler, Albany.	W. C. Gover, City.
A. E. Cruttenden, Allegany.	H. Rogers, City.
E. B. Loveridge, Allegany.	J. Korn, City.
F. B. Smith, Broome.	V. C. King, City.
A. L. Allen, Cattaraugus.	T. H. Hill, City.
A. G. Dow, Cattaraugus.	D. V. Freeman, City.
G. I. Post, Cayuga.	D. M. O'Brien, City.
W. P. Robinson, Cayuga.	T. A. Ledwith, City.
J. Steward, Chatauque.	A. Smith, City.
H. C. Lake, Chatauque.	A. Ward, City.
J. E. H. Prindle, Chenango.	R. C. Hutchings, City.
F. B. Fisher, Chenango.	G. C. Dean, City.
H. B. Van Hoozen, Cortland.	M. McCann, City.
P. E. Havens, Essex.	T. C. Fields, City.
L. Green, Genessee.	J. Paulding, Kings.
G. Sweet, Herkimer.	B. Hughes, Kings.
A. C. McGown, Herkimer.	S. E. Johnson, Kings.
C. A. Benjamin, Jefferson.	J. Darcy, Kings.
L. Miller, Jefferson.	T. Callicott, Kings.
W. Dewey, Jefferson.	H. C. Boswell, Kings.
J. Chickering, Lewis.	C. P. Leslie, Kings.
H. E. Smith, Livingston.	T. Frean, Richmond.
S. Skinner, Livingston.	C. T. Duryea, Queens.
W. H. Brand, Madison.	H. S. Lott, Queens.
G. L. Rouse, Madison.	Nathan Corwin, Suffolk.
A. Andrus, Franklin.	J. S. Haring, Rockland.
J. Parks, Orleans.	S. Smith, Putnam.
A. C. Mattoon, Oswego.	P. C. Tallman, Westchester.
H. W. Loomis, Oswego.	J. E. Marshall, Westchester.
H. Palmer, Oswego.	B. Morton, Westchester.
C. A. Church, Otsego.	J. C. Doughty, Dutchess.
E. P. Townsley, St. Lawr'e.	L. S. Dutcher, Dutchess.
J. Redington, St. Lawr'ce.	G. Adgate, Clinton.
A. X. Parker, St. Lawr'ce.	W. Spencer, Fulton.
C. Boughton, Saratoga.	J. Breasted, Greene.
N. M. Houghton, Saratoga.	F. P. Moulton, Montgomery.
S. Lawrence, Schuyler.	J. D. Van Buren, Orange.
J. W. Taggert, Steuben.	C. S. Woodward, Orange.
H. Sherwood, Steuben.	J. McShea, Schenectady.
H. Bemis, Steuben.	S. Mayham, Schoharie.
N. W. Davis, Tioga.	J. McLean, Seneca.
E. Cornell, Tompkins.	W. J. Snyder, Albany.
N. Aldrich, Warren.	H. L. Wait, Albany.
A. C. Tefft, Washington.	W. L. Oswald, Albany.
E. Hopkins, Washington.	A. Nash, Columbia.
T. W. Collins, Wayne.	P. G. Kisselbach, Columbia.
D. Durfee, Wayne.	J. W. Murphy, Erie.
B. Healey, Wyoming.	H. Seymour, Erie.
G. Shaw, Yates.	Timothy A. Hopkins, Erie.
J. A. Quackenbush, Rensl'r.	B. H. Fletcher, Niagara.
A. G. Conger, Erie.	A. B. Weaver, Oneida.
G. E. McGonegal, Monroe.	Asa S. Sherman, Oneida.
W. Brown, Monroe.	Elizur Clark, Onondaga.
Tracey Beadle, Chemung.	Wm. Brooks, Otsego.
W. Morgan, Niagara.	J. McKean, Renssalear.
D. M. Prescott, Oneida.	E. S. Strait, Renssalear.
J. McDougal, Oneida.	J. F. Bookstaver, Ulster.
J. M. Monroe, Onondaga.	J. Griffiths, Ulster.
E. W. Leavenworth, do.	E. Westbrook, Ulster.
J. B. Breed, Onondaga.	W. H. Bradford, Delaware.
P. H. Field, Ontario.	W. Gillespy, Sullivan.
L. Dewey, Ontario.	Eliphaz Trimmer, Monroe.
	Saxton Smith, Putnam.

Total Republican and Union 65
Total Democrats 66

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC RETURNS.

Jefferson county complete, gives a little over 2,500 majority for WADSWORTH.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y. Thursday, Nov. 6.

Thirty-first Congressional District—R. E. FENTON's majority is 6,000.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 6.

The *Atlas* and *Argus* figures to-night 11,900 majority for SEYMOUR. The Assembly figures give the Democrats 65 and the Republicans 63.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Seymour's majority in this City is 1,506; in the County of Erie, 2,143.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.

The Republican State Ticket Successful.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Nov. 6.

The Republican majority on the State ticket is claimed to be 5,000.

The following Congressmen are elected:

First District—Beaman, Republican, probably by about 200 majority.
Second District—Upson, Republican.
Third District—Longiean, Republican.
Fourth District—Kellogg, Republican.
Fifth District—Doubtful.
Sixth District—Doubtful.

THE ILLINOIS ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 6.

The Democrats have carried this State by 15,000 to 20,000, and elect probably nine members of Congress, and the Republicans five. The Democrats elect two-thirds of the members of the Legislature, and have a majority of one or two in the Senate.

THE DELAWARE ELECTIOD.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Nov. 6.

The official vote of Delaware shows that CANNON, Union, is elected Governor by 111 majority. TEMPLE, Democrat, is elected to Congress by 23 majority. Two-thirds of the delegation are Democratic.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 6—5 P. M.

There are two Emancipationists elected from this County. Returns indicate the election of Col. BOYD, Radical Emancipationist, in this Congressional District, by 100 majority.

Direct Communication with the Pacific.

TIME AND SPACE ANNIHILATED.

The following dispatch to the Associated Press was received direct from San Francisco. The distance by the telegraphic wire is three thousand five hundred miles. This, we believe, is the longest circuit ever worked in the history of telegraphing:

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 6—2:15 P. M.

A heavy rain fell last night—the first of the season. To-day the weather is unsettled. Thermometer 61°.

The steamer *Sonora*, with advices from New-York to Oct. 11, has not yet arrived. She is a slow boat and no fears are entertained of her safety.

Subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund are still coming in. The State will probably make her contribution $50,000 more.

A testimonial is to be made to the family of the late Col. ROBERT MATHEWSON, of the Thirty-second New-York Regiment, which will be worthy the State. His remains are to be received here and conveyed t Holdsburgh with full military honors. The cavalry company for Massachusetts is nearly full.

Treasury notes are quoted 85@90.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, 2 P. M.—Telegraphed ten miles outside the Heads, ship *Gleaner*, 149 days from Boston.

The *Alta California* greets her New-York cotemporaries on the annihilation of time and space between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 6—4:10 P. M.

Arrived, ship *Gleaner*, from Boston.

Market quiet and weather showery.

Rev. Dr. WADSWORTH, late of Philadelphia, was regularly installed Pastor of Calvary Church, in this city, last evening.

A fire at Volcano, in Amador County, on the 30th ult., destroyed the St. George's Hotel and several surrounding buildings. Loss $25,000.

A new vein of copper, averaging 45 per cent., has been struck near the celebrated Copperopolis region, in Calaveras County. It was opened 120 feet below the surface, and is 12 feet wide, and is believed to be richer than any former discovery.

The Nova Scotia Telegraph Line.

FAILURE OF THE STRAIT OF CANSO CABLE.

ANTIGONISH, N. S., Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The Strait of Canso cable failed at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and it is feared a vessel dragged her anchor and broke it during the heavy gale. Boat communication is established between Port Mulgrave and Plaister Cove offices, and messages will thus be forwarded as often as the weather will permit, ordinarily without much delay. Telegraphic communication will be resumed at as early a period as possible. The Superintendent of the line, JESSE HOYT, Esq., is on his way to the Strait of Canso.

Death of Gen. Jameson.

BANGOR, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Gen. CHARLES D. JAMESON died at his residence in Old Town, this forenoon. He was taken down with camp fever immediately after his exertions at the battle of Fair Oaks, and after partially recovering at New-York, was brought home, but has been gradually failing ever since. He was a gallant and brave officer, and was highly respected and beloved by all the men under his command.

The French Frigate Massena.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, Nov. 6.

The French steam frigate *Massena*, from New-York, bound to Vera Cruz, put into this port last night.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains full and complete election returns from the different States, carefully and systematically arranged. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Woolen Undershirts and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

"See! the Conquering Hero Comes," wearing one of WHITE'S splendid Fall style Hats. Alas! poor Wadworth, had'st thou thought sooner to have worn one of WHITE'S Hats thee would not have been so signally defeated. WHITE, No. 216 Broadway.

At Miller's Ladies can obtain Beautiful Gaiter Boots, Balmorals, india-rubbers, &c., with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses—Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss; waterproof; used in bathing; cleanly and indestructible. Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

AITKEN—AITKEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, L. I., by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Lieut. WM. F. AITKEN and Miss MARY, daughter of the late Raphael F. Aitken, all of Brooklyn.

BARNUM—SEYMOUR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., by Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, D. B. BARNUM, of Bridgeport, Conn., to MARY L., only daughter of the late Joel Seymour, of this City.

BURCHARD—MILLS.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. A. McLean, Mr. GURDON BURCHARD, of New-York, to Miss ELIZA MILLS, of Fairfield.

GREENE—CAROTHERS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Dr. Eells, FRANK W., son of RANDALL H. GREENE, Esq., to ALICE, daughter of Jesse Carothers, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MULLEN—DEANE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn, by Rev. David Mullane, ANDREW MULLEN, of Milwaukee, Wis., to MARY TERESA, daughter of the late Edward Deane, of Brooklyn.

POOLER—BULL.—At the First Baptist Church, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Thos. D. Anderson, D. D., WM. HENRY POOLER to ZALIA, daughter of JOHN B. BULL, all of this City.

SELLERS—SELLERS.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Dr. Evans, C. CADWALLADER SELLERS to EMELINE B. SELLERS.

SHEPARD—MILLER.—By Rev. Henry Neill, WM. H. SHEPARD, of Geneseo, N. Y., to Miss MARY S. MILLER, of the same place.

STOCKING—DELANAY.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, at Sing Sing, by Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., Mr. WM. A. STOCKING to Miss SERINDA DELANAY, all of the above place.

SMITH—LAMOND.—At Tottenville, on Thursday, Nov. 6, by Rev. C. Larew, ALFRED SMITH, of North Salem, Westchester County, to MARY A. D., daughter of Alexander Lamond, Esq., Tottenville, Staten Island. No cards.

TOWLE—SIBELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Dr. Lathrop, FRANK E. TOWLE to MARY E., only daughter of Benj. B. Sibell, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BACON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 6, SARAH AUGUSTA, adopted daughter of Frederick E. and Lydia Bacon, aged 17 years, 7 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 71 West 44th-st., on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BRITTON.—At the General Hospital, Frederick City, Md., on the 28th ult., of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, EDWARD BRITTON, Orderly Sergeant of Company I, Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, aged about 36 years.

The deceased was a resident of New-York, a printer by profession, and was for many years engaged in the office of the New-York *Herald*. At the first call to arms on breaking out of the rebellion he went forth to the defence of his adopted country, and continued in its service until he fell terribly wounded at the battle of Antietam. He was taken to the hospital at Frederick, where all that kindness and skill could accomplish were vainly exerted to save his life. His many generous qualities, his manly accomplishments and his heroic conduct will long keep his memory green in the minds of the friends who knew and loved him well.

BATES.—At Eastchester, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, PETER BATES, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Eastchester, at 10½ o'clock on Friday morning, the 7th inst. Carriages will be at the Scarsdale dépôt on the arrival of the 8½ train of cars from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

JARRETT.—In Nassau, N. P., on Saturday, Oct. 25, JAMES JARRETT, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

O'FLAHERTY.—At Roanoke Island, N. C., on Sunday, Oct. 26, of typhoid fever, PETER O'FLAHERTY, of the Marine Artillery, and a member of Protector Engine Company No. 6, of Brooklyn, son of Michael O'Flaherty, of this City, aged 24 years, 5 months and 17 days.

His remains will be brought to Brooklyn City for interment. Due notice of which will be given.

SHARP.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, at 1 o'clock A. M., after 4 days' severe suffering, of scarlet fever, JAMES HOWARD, only son of James and Ann Sharp, aged 8 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Marcy-av., between Myrtle and De Kalb avs., East Brooklyn, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

STEVENS.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 6, after a long and painful illness, JAMES H. STEVENS, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 133 East 31st-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

SAND.—In Sharpsburgh, Md., on Thursday, Oct. 30, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Capt. HENRY AUGUSTUS SAND, One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, and member of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, eldest son of Christian H. and Isabella Sand, of Brooklyn, aged 26 years.

The friends of the family, the members of the Seventh Regiment, and those of the One Hundred and Third now in the City, are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMSON.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 6, ALFRED WILLIAMSON, aged 79 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, Nov. 8, at 11 o'clock, at his late residence, in English Neighborhood, N. J., without further notice.

WATTS.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, EMMA J., wife of George B. Watts, and only daughter of Rev. James Millett.

The friends of the family, and the congregation of the Church of the Holy Martyrs, are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 527.—Nov. 6, 1862.
68, 19, 31, 49, 51, 10, 64, 58, 36, 39, 5, 40, 60.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 528.—Nov. 6, 1862.
46, 1, 15, 62, 2, 33, 53, 25, 66, 44, 34, 28.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by I. A. DUNN, No. 140 Broadway. Letter communications confidential.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.
Just published by order of the
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
THE TAX BOOK,
Which all Brewers are required to keep, under the new Excise Law.
Copyright secured.
Price $5—sent free by express upon receipt of the price. The trade supplied.
PHILP & SOLOMONS, Publishers,
Washington, D. C.
For sale in New-York by
B. & P. LAWRENCE,
Wholesale Stationers, No. 78 John-st.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 CHAMBERS-STREET.
PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,
By the United States MARSHAL, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on FRIDAY next, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at WARD & GOVE'S UNION WAREHOUSES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the steamer *Stettin*, assorted expressly for the Southern market, consisting of Drugs, Groceries, Hardware, Tin, Iron, Dry-goods, Shoes, &c., &c. Catalogues may be procured on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at the offices of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal, No. 39 Chambers-st., and S. DRAPER, Esq., Auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st.
EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE AT COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway,
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

LIBRARIES AND SMALL PARCELS OF BOOKS BOUGHT.
READ THIS LIST OF WORKS ON INSECTS.
Harris' Insects injurious to vegetation—Plates $2 38. Kirby & Spence's Entomology 4 vols. $8 00. Curtis' Farm Insects, London, $4 75. LEGGET BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau st.

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE.
No. 12 Three Crown-square, Boro', London, Eng.
RANGER & CO., HOP FACTORS,
RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN HOPS.
BANKERS' REFERENCES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

KEEP YOUR HANDS SOFT.
By using
TADMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR CAKE.
With Glycerine. Price 15 cents and 25 cents.
No. 81 Bleecker-st., No. 268 4th-av., and No. 507 3d-av.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, and Debility cured by DR. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.
MORE TESTIMONY.
LIBERTY, N. Y., May 10, 1862.
DR. TOBIAS—DEAR SIR:
I was cured of a cough of long standing, and a violent cold with inflammation of the lungs, by Dr. TOBIAS' Life Syrup. I have suffered much, and used many medicines for Pulmonary Complaints, but never found its equal.
BETSEY HILL.
☞ $1,000 will be paid if the above is not true.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

TIFFANY'S NEW GUN.—THREE-TENTHS interest in this novel and simple breech-loading gun for sale. Call at ONION & WHEELOCK'S, No. 366 Broadway, where the model can be seen. It is the best gun in the world, and its owner will make liberal terms with capitalists for its introduction.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTERS.—BROWNE'S Metallic Weather Strips not only exclude snow and dust from doors and windows, but stop the rattling of the same on stormy nights.
METALLIC STRIP COMPANY,
No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

MILITARY.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF the citizens of New-York invite the attention of the public to an application in behalf of the CORCORAN LEGION for contributions in aid of the soldiers. The Committee have been told that a large number enlisted in the Legion under the expectation, not authorized by the Committee, that the funds at the disposal of the Committee would enable it to pay each of them a bounty of $50, but these funds have been long since exhausted. Under these circumstances, the Committee appeal to the public for contributions specially intended for the soldiers. Such contributions may be sent to either of the Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, RICHARD D. LATHROP, WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, HENRY W. T. MALI and WILLIAM A. DARLING, by whom the funds received will be immediately disbursed to the soldiers who have thus enlisted.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
R. D. LATHROP, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF COMPANY K, SEVenth Regiment, will assemble at the Armory, on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 1½ o'clock precisely, for the funeral services of their late comrade, Capt. HENRY A. SAND. Overcoats, fatigue caps, black belts and white gloves. The attendance of other members of the regiment is also requested. By order of
GEORGE C. FARRAR, Captain.

PERSONAL.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Thursday, says: "One of the substitute brokers of the city visited the encampment at Haddington, yesterday afternoon, in company with a man who was willing to offer himself as a substitute, for a consideration deemed sufficient. The amount charged was thought to be exorbitant, in addition to which the broker wanted a commission to pay him for his services. These combined, created much excitement at the camp, which led to a proposition to ride the broker on a rail. This was received with shouts of approval by the drafted men, and it was soon carried out. The broker was made to get astride of a three-cornered rail, on which he was rode for at least a mile and a half, followed by an immense crowd, shouting and groaning as they hurried along. Occasionally the broker was unable to keep his seat, and would fall off, to the amusement of the crowd. When tired of the sport—as those engaged in the affair seemed to regard it—the broker was allowed to go; but by this time he was scarcely able to walk. This is the second man that has been rode on a rail by the men at the Haddington encampment. The other was a gambler, who had won some money from the men. He was first stripped of all the money he had, and then rode on a rail, besides being ducked in a pond.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has this singular paragraph:

"It will be a matter of surprise to many of our readers to know that Capt. Semmes, of the rebel steamer "290," or the *Alabama*, has a daughter receiving her education in this county. She is the youngest daughter of the Captain. About three weeks ago she received a letter and a remittance of money from her father. Two older daughters, Kate and Electria, were at the same place one year ago, one of them graduating there. The wife of the Captain, and the daughters just mentioned, are now residing in the City of Washington. Previous to the rebellion the family resided in the State of Alabama."

—Commodore G. J. Pendergrast was seized with a paralytic stroke on Monday afternoon, while in the vicinity of Fourth and Pine streets, Philadelphia, on his way to the Navy-yard. He was first taken to the Yard, where everything was done for his relief, after which he was removed to his residence at Twelfth and Walnut streets. His left side is entirely paralyzed, and he has spoken but little since his affliction. The Commodore is well advanced in years, and entered the navy during the second war with England.

—A Committee of Philadelphians, composed of Messrs. James Freeborn, Frank Johnson, James Harper, Samuel Daniels, Charles Neill, and Joseph Ridlett, have arrived in this City, for the purpose of meeting Gen. Simon Cameron, who is expected to arrive in the next steamer from Europe. It is understood that he will make but a brief stay in this City, and that he will proceed at once to Philadelphia, where he will be serenaded at the Continental Hotel, and where he will make a speech.

—Hon. Alfred Conkling, late Representative of the Rochester District, is amusing the elegant leisure to which he has been consigned by his defeat in the recent canvass, by writing a long review of Judge Curtis' strictures on the Emancipation Proclamation.

—Col. Tom Ford is in Columbus, Ohio,—or was there on Nov. 4. The *State Journal* makes no doubt that he will be freed from all blame by the Commission which is investigating the circumstances of the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

—Ex-Senator Green, of Missouri, has commenced the practice of law in Washington.

SINGULAR SUIT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.—In the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, on Thursday, the case of ALBERT D. HAYDEN *vs.* GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, was taken up. This suit is instituted to recover $27,500 seized in September, 1861, by order of Gen. PORTER, the then Provost-Marshal, upon the alleged grounds that the money was in Government funds, and had been lost at a gaming-table by B. F. GALLAGHER, late a Paymaster in the navy, in the house of HAYDEN.

Mr. E. J. ALLEN, the detective officer, testified that by order of Gen. PORTER he arrested HAYDEN and took him to the Provost Marshal's, and then went to the residence of PARKER and recovered the money. The money was given to Capt. AVERILL, and was returned to him (BAKER,) a day or two afterwards by Capt. HOWARD, and it was taken by him, in company with Mr. FOX, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to the Treasury Department, where it was deposited.

Mr. ELLIOT MIDDLETON, Cashier of the Treasury, was put upon the stand to prove that the money was deposited by order of Mr. WELLES. Mr. FOX stated that the affair occurred during the absence of Mr. WELLES, and that he reported it to Mr. WELLES, who neither approved nor disapproved his action.

The evidence here closed, and Mr. KENNEDY, for the defence, asked the Court to instruct the jury that the plaintiff could not recover; but before the Court expressed an opinion, the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. STEWART, submitted to a *nol pros.*

The case was then changed, and the Secretary of the Treasury made the defendant.—*Rochester Democrat. Nov. 4.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	22
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	22
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	23
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	29
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	5
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	3

FROM AMERICA.

Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov.	8
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	15
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	19
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	3

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Edinburgh*, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M.. 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

OSCEOLA.—UNFORESEEN EVENTS WILL prevent me keeping my engagement this evening. C. R. P.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN desiring society, and strangers, can be introduced to suitable persons, by communicating with me. Address, T. P. R., Station D, Bible House. All correspondence strictly private.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A YOUNG man as book and cash keeper, who understands stock and exchange transactions; salary moderate. Address Box No. 610 Post office.

A BOY.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN IS ABOUT to go to Europe for the Winter, and wishes to get a good boy—American or German—who can write, between the age of 16 and 17; $12 a month. Address WM. A. T., for three days, Newburgh Post-office, New-York.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN to assist in the bar of a first class hotel. None but those that thoroughly understand the business need apply. Address, stating the lowest salary, S. L. WILSON, Newark, N. J.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, a cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Apply at No. 214 Thompson-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, FOR A FIRST-class hotel in New-Jersey, a housekeeper that understands the business and is a good worker. Address, stating the lowest salary, S. L. WILSON, Newark, N. J.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, as lady's maid and seamstress, a very respectable woman, who understands dressmaking and hair-dressing thoroughly. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

A LAD.—A LAD WANTED IN A MERCHANT'S office, on South-st.; he must not be over 17 years of age, and reside on the east side of the City, above Grand-st. Address G., Box No. 2,691 Post-office, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, residence and references.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER, ONE THOROUGHLY acquainted with domestic dry goods, active and competent, with undoubted references, may have a good place. Address M., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

MAN AND BOY WANTED.—A MAN AS coachman and gardener; Protestant preferred. A boy or man to take care of a horse, cow, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT ENTRY CLERK, who has some experience. Address, with references, stating salary, Box No. 2,295 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 14 Watt-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do the housework of a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT COMPETENT girl, of industrious habits, wants a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or laundress or waitress; is fully competent in either capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 189 East 20th-st., where she has lived four years.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Has the best of City and country references. Call, for two days, at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing; has six and a half years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business perfectly well, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 481 2d-av., third door from 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to do chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give good reference; has lived two years and a half in her last place; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address a note for one week to J. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Welsh girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, with the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Welsh girl, to do chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 1,143 Broadway, between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, or would assist in washing; is very obliging; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to doing housework in a small family; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 235 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to take care of children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable English Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse, or would do the housework of a small private family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 130 West 24th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, gravies, boning and larding, pastry, jelleys and creams, or anything required in a private family. Can come well recommended from all her employers. Can be seen at No. 113 West 24th-st., until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a middle-aged woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches; has lived in several of the finest families in this city; the best reference given. Call or address No. 199 East 13th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook, thoroughly under stands her business—soups, meats, game, pastries and jellies; no objection to assist in the washing if required; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; she understands French, English, and American cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry and understands boning and larding; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 146 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; excellent bread and biscuit maker; has best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 220 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., rear new building.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY TWO RESPECTABLE young woman, situations, one as cook; understands her business perfectly; the other as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business perfectly; the best of City references. Call at or address No. 186 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City references. Call, for three days, at No. 88 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as cook in a small private family, or would do general housework for a family of two or three persons; good City reference given. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK, by a most excellent woman, who thoroughly understands her business. Has lived ten years in her last place but one. Can be seen at her last place, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN desires a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent, and can give unexceptionable references from her last employer. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has been accustomed to it for the last seven years. Apply at No. 116 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS an experienced cook, wishes a situation in a small family; would assist in washing. Apply at her present place, No. 45 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD cook and assist with the washing and ironing if required. Call, for two days, at No. 213 West 26th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A first-class cook, a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and poultry; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent woman who understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to hotels or private boarding-houses; the best of City references. Call at No. 68 6th-av., basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as good cook and first-class washer and ironer; the best of City references and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st. No one need apply but private families.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl who is a good plain cook, and would not object to assist in the washing and ironing; has eight years' City reference from one place. Call for two days at No. 335 9th-av., near 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 106 East 22d-st. Can give nine years' reference from her last place.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation to cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 243 3d-av., near 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 108 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, and is a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objections to City or country; has six years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 491 Avenue A, 2d floor, back room, between 23d and 24th sts.; can be seen until suited.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a steady woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; or would cook, and assist with the washing; is a first-rate plain cook, and can come well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 114 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A girl with years of reference from her last place desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; knows her business well; is an excellent laundress and willing to please her employer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent and trustworthy woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands her duties in the kitchen, and is a steady and reliable servant; refers to her last place. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a place as cook, washer and ironer; is neat and tidy in her habits; has the best of reference; is a first-rate baker and is good-natured in her disposition. Call at No. 166 22d-st., first pair of stairs, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Gansevoort-st., between 4th and Hudson sts., first floor, rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, an English Protestant as cook, washer and ironer and to do general housework, to go to a western city; wages $—, and a good home. Apply at Earle's Hotel, Canal-st., Room No. 40.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook in a private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 313 Hudson-st., between Vandam and Spring sts.

AS TRAVELING COMPANION, &c.—Wanted, by a lady, a situation as traveling companion, or would teach small children under the age of 10 years; the best of references given. Address A., Box No. 2,098 New-York Post-office.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day or week, in a private family; reference given. Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., in the skirt and corset store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by an accomplished young widow lady, as housekeeper, and having the highest testimonials for character and ability; an unusual opportunity this for any family. Address A. A. A., for three days, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A LADY a situation as housekeeper, in a hotel or private family; can refer to a first-class house in this City. Call or address A. W., No. 20 Bond-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, middle-aged Protestant woman wishes a situation as housekeeper, or to attend an invalid lady; is a good seamstress, and has no objection to make herself useful in any capacity where her services may be required; has the best of City reference. Address for two days, M. M., No. 166 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, a situation to do general housework; is a very good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and can have good reference from her present employer, No. 29 East 19th-st., for two days, from 10 till 3.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do the general housework in a small private family; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; can do French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 22 Prince-st., rear building, first floor; or a note addressed to the advertiser will be attended to.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as laundress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; understands muslins, laces, and fluting; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 94 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as laundress in either City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 81 3d-av., near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as first-class laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 439 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as laundress, or laundress and chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Only those wishing a first-class servant need apply. Call at No. 276 1st-av.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted as lady's maid or seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can operate on a machine; can dress hair in the most fashionable style; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 East 19th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant girl, a situation as lady's maid or child's maid and seamstress; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 53 Clinton-place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for several years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Suydam's, corner of 38th-st. and 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, with good references, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; understands the care of children from their birth; is also a good plain sewer. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; understands the entire charge of children and sewing; best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 105 East 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Ireland, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can act as nursery governess if required; has been accustomed to children; is willing to make herself useful; wages no object. Reference given. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 39th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by an American woman, with best of City references. Apply at No. 276 1st-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION as infant's nurse by a respectable woman. Has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as wet nurse; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 133 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a respectable Protestant woman in a private family; would assist in the laundry if required. The highest City references are offered as to character and capability. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands all kinds of cloak-making and family sewing; good City reference given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 412 3d-av., between 30th and 31st-sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, (Scotch,) a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress; would wait on a lady, or do light chamberwork; the very best City references can be given from her last employer. Call at No. 86 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is an experienced waitress, would like to engage in that capacity in a first-class private family; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, a situation as companion for an elderly lady, in which she would strive to make herself both useful and agreeable; a comfortable and pleasant home being the object sought for, pecuniary compensation would be a secondary matter; references of undoubted respectability given and required. Address S. N. G., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has a thorough practical knowledge of book-keeping, desires a situation; would post up back accounts or regularly keep the books of a house where his time would not be wholly required, for a moderate compensation; best of New-York references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Newtown, L. I., Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Englishman of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman; will be found strictly honest, sober, and attentive to his duty; has the best of City reference. Address R. S., No. 1 9th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who understands his business; can give the best of City references. Call at the harness store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable married man; also his wife as chambermaid or to take care of children. Address W. X., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant man that thoroughly understands his business; has the best of testimonials as to character and capability from where he has lived a number of years in this City. Call at No. 305 4th-av., or address a note to W. H. W., No. 945 Broadway, or the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, English; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; no objection to the country; the best of reference given. Address R. B., No. 894 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young single man, a situation as coachman and groom; can give good City references as to character and capability. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GENTLEMAN wishes to find a situation for a thorough groom and coachman and most reliable man, whom he can highly recommend. Address J. C. G., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a respectable single man, (Scotch,) who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is competent to fill the situation to the satisfaction of his employer; the best of recommendations given in both City and country for several years past. Address M. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as porter in a hotel or a dry-goods store; wants to make himself generally useful. Has good City reference. Address W. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—SITUATION wanted, by a gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches—hot-house, green-house and grapery, flowers, fruit and vegetables; would prefer the laying out of a new place; can give satisfactory references as to character and capability. Can be seen at, or by writing to S. E., No. 15 John-st., where the advertiser is well known.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A Protestant Englishman and wife, without incumbrance, situations; the man as groom and coachman, the woman as cook and to assist with the washing; both understand their business thoroughly and have the best of reference from their last employers; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS VETERINARY Surgeon, employment in a stage, or car, or express line. The advertiser has been at Washington with a cavalry regiment. Attends to 40 or 50 horses at present. Address NIMROD, Post-office, Station E, 8th-av.

DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS, CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
ever before displayed in this City.
They are prepared to execute orders for
CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX.
Also for
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,
at a small advance on cost prices.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
of all kinds of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,
AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES.
Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROAWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,
are offering great inducements in their
STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative styles of Paper-Hangings, will be executed in an artictic and workmanlike manner.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basketts, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS. No. 637 Broadway

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A small family, can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a pleasant parlor, with board; location desirable. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., or address Box No. 2,406.

BOARD.—TO LET, WITH FULL OR PARTIAL board, rooms on the second and third floors, in a first-class brown-stone house, No. 8 East 37th-st. Family private.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—PERMANENT board for a gent, wife, and child 8 years old, with furnished rooms, consisting of parlor and bedroom on second story; location vicinity of City Hall or Heights, or in the neighborhood of Oxford-st. For suitable accommodations from $60 to $80 per month will be paid. A quiet, private family much preferred. Address EDWARD, Box No. 264 Post office, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 14 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. References exchanged. Dinner at six.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—An elegantly furnished suite of apartments to let, with private table, to a desirable party. Also rooms en suite and single, with full board.

NO. 49 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—The parlor floor, unfurnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, with private table; also on third floor, furnished, three rooms for gentlemen, with board.

TO LET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with large closet, for one or two gentlemen; convenient to City cars; no boarders or children. No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET.—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, FIFTEEN rooms, in fine order, with thirty lots ground, shade and fruit trees, on Nostrand-av., between Baltic and Butler sts, Brooklyn; range in kitchen and laundry; will be let for $200 till first May; after that date, $450 per annum. Apply at No. 69 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A three-story, high-stoop house, 20 feet front, near Madison Square, West of, and within 300 feet of 5th-av.; the furniture is nearly new, and made to order. Address Box No. 2,381 New-York Post-office.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x49 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE 4-story brown-stone front basement house No. 128 Lexington-av. Possession immediately. Apply to G. W. CANDEE, No. 190 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A WELL-BUILT modern style house, (not English basement,) in good order, for which one half cash will be paid and balance on mortgage, located between 6th and 3d avs, and north of 10th-st., at a price from $6,000 to $10,000. Particulars and full description may be addressed to K. W., Box No. 3,797 Post-office.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A DESIRABLE BUSINESS property at Brooklyn will be exchanged for a country place in the vicinity of this City worth about $12,000. Apply to the owner, A. REED, No. 195 Broadway, from 10 12 o clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, CENTRALLY LOCATED.—Any party having a good house, well furnished, which they wish to rent for the Winter, may find a good tenant by addressing HOUSE, Astoria, Long Island.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In a genteel location, with the conveniences of housekeeping, by a small family, no children. Rent must be reasonable. References given. Address A. L. R., Box No. 4,157 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINTER, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1.000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COTTAGE, with 12 rooms, gas, water and bath; location good—within two blocks of City Hall, Brooklyn; lot extra size, with fruit and shrubbery; price low; terms easy; possession when desired; rent ten per cent. on cost.
H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., Brooklyn Ins. Co.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS AT Bushwick, at the termination of the Grand-st. Railroad. This property is rapidly improving, and is a first-rate investment. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A SEWING-MACHINE FOR EVERYBODY.—The New-York State Fair, recently held at Rochester, has confirmed the practical utility, rapidity and efficiency of Mme. DEMOREST'S $5 Running-stitch Sewing-Machine, by awarding it the first premium. Uses a common needle, easily understood, and will last a lifetime. See *Mirror of Fashions*, or send for a circular, with specimen of sewing. Sent by Express, to be collected on delivery; or address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

100,000 APPLE TREES, READY FOR market, (located near Rochester, N. Y.,) will be exchanged in part for good Western property. Address J. WOOD, Sweeny's Hotel, until Monday.

AUCTION SALES

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FANCY GOODS.
Just arrived from France, ex ship *Germania*, to be PEREMPTORILY SOLD
ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT, viz.:
FRENCH PORCELAIN, RICH DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS,
SUPERB BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES VASES, VERRE D'EAUS,
PARIAN, COLORED BISQUE AND BRONZE STATUETTES,
ELEGANT CUT CRYSTAL GLASS
TOILET ARTICLES.
Also,
ONE PAIR OF SUPERB REAL BRONZE STATUES,
The finest ever imported:
and other magnificent goods, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY (FRIDAY,) Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 158 Broadway. The goods will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 4th. The above is the most magnificent sale that has ever taken place in the City, embracing a large variety of the above goods, worthy the attention of the trade and the public generally. Ladies are particularly invited to inspect the goods. Every facility for packing and shipping the goods will be given.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART; FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, INLAID WITH MALACHITE AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES. ALSO, PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FRENCH PORCELAIN.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 13 and 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store No. 500 Broadway, a large assortment of alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., &c., being the entire importation of Messrs. Giovannoni & Zannoni, just landed and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of Art, among which will be found the following figures, namely: Venus and Adonis, Amour and Psyche, Dancing Girls, Three Graces, Europe, Greek Slave, Flora, Guardian Angel, Contending Cupids, Sappho, and many more too numerous to name. Marble pedestals for statuettes or busts, mosaic tables, lions of the Verdi antique, and full assortment of elaborate vases, tazzas, &c., &c., for the decoration of parlors. Also, large invoice of rich silver-plated ware, tea sets, urns, waiters, casters, cake baskets, ice pitchers, liquor stands, bouquet stands, knives, pickel frames, and a fine assortment of French porcelain dinner, tea and toilet sets. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense, and be forwarded by express. Goods will be on exhibition and descriptive catalogues ready on Tuesday, Nov. 11.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store, No. 141 Broadway, a very large stock of custom-made cabinet furniture, embracing as follows, viz.: Rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatel, reps and hair-cloth; rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany library, dining and chamber suites; Turkish lounges and chairs, Spanish rockers, extension dining tables, buffets, library and secretary book cases, library tables, wardrobes, etageres, canterburys, hall stand, and a great variety of other articles, to be sold without reserve. Catalogues at sale. Goods bought at this sale can be packed in the most careful manner on the premises.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

BEAUTIFUL OIL PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a rare collection of pictures, containing 93 specimens of art, mostly cabinet size, selected from various studios in Europe by Mr. J. P. Beaumont, of this City, among which will be found a beautiful work by Eugene Verboeckhoven, of Brussels; "The Young Student," by Patrois, of Paris; a fine landscape, by M. A. Keek Keok, with others, by Henriette Ronner, Lonfont, De Metz, Shayer, Herring, Strobel, Schoops, Vermeulen, Kindermans, Rosier, Wainright, Carabain, Huygens, J. B. Pyne, Kruseman, Van Severdonck, Leickert, Dupres, Walter Williams, Cruikshank, De Vos, Wauters, Rosenboom, Cornet and numerous other artists of distinction. They are now on exhibition in our galleries, No. 23 Nassau-st., where they may be viewed, with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, in figured green brocatel; mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, oak sofa, in green leather; mahogany secretary bookcase mahogany chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth, rosewood marble-top centre-table, gilt frame mirror, mahogany lounges in reps and hair-cloth, mahogany dressing-bureaus, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, comforters, coverlids and blankets, oak and black-walnut cane-seat chairs, spring mattresses, cane-seat rockers, mahogany sofas, in hair-cloth; tête-à-têtes, arm-chairs, &c., &c. Also 6¾-octave rosewood piano, with melodeon, made by Gilbert & Co., Boston. Also kitchen furniture, crockery, glassware, &c., oil-cloth, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON WILL SELL at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., on FRIDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of ingrain and three-ply carpets, stair carpets, mirrors, lounges, sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, black walnut suite in green damask, twelve pieces, tables and chairs to match, cane-seat chairs, pianos, glassware, crockery, oil-paintings, kitchenware, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN FROM BANK OF AMERICA.—The tin BANK BOX of the subscribers, containing sundry Bonds, Certificates of Stock and other securities, was taken from the Bank of America on the afternoon of Wednesday, 5th inst., between 3½ and 4½ o'clock.

Parties dealing in securities, and all others, are cautioned and particularly desired to scrutinize any of the following Bonds (which is a list in part of those stolen) that may be offered them for sale:

$2,000 United States Certificates of Indebtedness, Nos. 28,843 and 28,842, $1,000 each.

$2,500 Illinois Central Railroad Construction Bonds, Nos. 6,134, 10,829, to 10,832 for $500 each.

$1,000 Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Company Bond No. 17.

$3,000 Peoria City School Bonds, Nos. 31, 40, 41, $1,000 each.

$300 United States Oregon War Bonds, Nos. 230 and 251 for $50 each. 418 and 419 for $100 each.

$11,000 Virginia Bonds. Nos. 9,345, 8,649, 8,188, 8,524, 8,344, 7,566, 3,400, 3,842, 6,958, 6,729 and 2,011 for $1,000 each.

$26,000 Missouri Bonds of the following issues to Pacific Railroad Company. Nos. 4,112, 2,205, 3,207, 3,212, 3,213, 3,214, 2,780, 1,572, 2,927, 4,642, 1,779, 4,097, 4,05, 4,139, 4,048, 4,482; To Pacific Southwest Branch No. 3,310; to North Missouri Railroad Company Nos. 275, 1,402, 1,093, 1,496; to St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company. Nos. 680, 3,294, 2,442.

$1,000 City of Burlington 8 per cent. Bond No. 49.

$1,000 City of Dubuque 10 per cent. Bond No. 31.

$2,835 Toledo and Wabash Interest Bonds Nos. 130, 131, 262 to 265 for $105 each; Nos. 65 and — for $525 each; No. 108 for $1,050.

$1,000 City of Pittsburgh Bond, issued to Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

$3,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company Bonds No.—

$5,000 Toledo and Wabash 2d Mortgage Bonds. No. 117, 398, 572, 844, 893

$1,000 Erie Railway Company, Buffalo Branch Bond No. 36.

$1,000 Tennessee Bond No. 3,432.

Certificate No. 317 of Assistant Treasurer U. S. New-York, dated Oct. 22, 1862, for gold deposit of $100,000.

$5,000 Great Western Railroad Company Illinois 10 per cent. Bonds.

2 Nos. 355, 356 for $1,000 each.

6 Nos. —— —— —— —— for $500 each.

$1,000 Evansville, Ind., Bond No. 5.

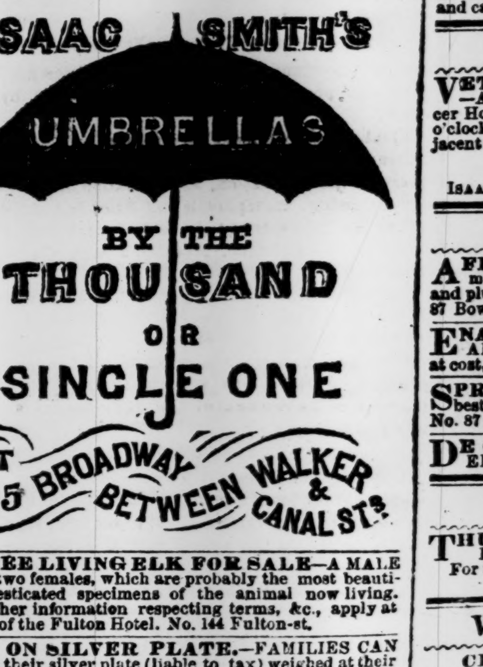
In addition to which there are sundry certificates of stock in

Erie Railway Company.
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
New-York Gas Light Company.
Jefferson Insurance Company.

And numerous other documents of no use to any one but the owner.

A liberal reward will be paid for return of the Box and its contents, or such information as will lead to their recovery. RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

LOST.—A SMALL AFGHAN OR CARRIAGE blanket, in green and maroon stripes, either in 16th-st., East of Irving-place, Lexington av., above 28th-st., or 28th-st. near Madison av. A suitable reward will be given for its delivery at No. 13 East 25th-st.



THREE LIVING ELK FOR SALE—A MALE and two females, which are probably the most beautiful domesticated specimens of the animal now living. For further information respecting terms, &c., apply at the bar of the Fulton Hotel. No. 144 Fulton-st.

TAX ON SILVER PLATE.—FAMILIES CAN have their silver plate (liable to tax) weighed at their residences, and receive a certificate of weight, which will be accepted as correct by all the assessors of this City. Apply to THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Jeweler and Silversmith. No. 305 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, a plot of ground about 100 by 159 feet, between 14th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Parties having any such land to lease may address LAND, Box No. 165 N. Y. Post-office—same will meet with prompt attention.

"THE NEW METALLIC CURRENCY."—Applications for stamping business cards on the new metallic currency to be made to S. GAULT, patentee, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION
To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charaud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores. and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

A FRENCH TEACHER, FROM PARIS, having had several years' experience in teaching the French language in select schools and the best families in New-York, would like to have a few pupils; particular attention paid to beginners; most satisfactory references given; terms moderate. Apply at her residence, No. 125 West 25th-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 844 Broadway.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, Business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or elsewhere, by a young lady largely experienced, as editor's assistant or contributor, organist, singer, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting. She refers to prominent gentlemen for the assurance that low expectations are in no wise commensurate with inferior abilities. Or she would engage in what might require but a few hours each day or week.
Miss WARNER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching music, French, drawing, painting, common and higher English branches desires a reengagement in a school or family, either foreign or American. Terms moderate; references unexceptionable. Address for one week, Miss A. W., Brooklyn Post-office; prompt attention will be given.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN engagement as teacher in a school or family; she is experienced in teaching French, (which she speaks,) German, Latin and drawing, with English in all its branches. Can furnish excellent references. Address for one week, A. B. C., Carthage Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y.

AS TUTOR OR TEACHER.—WANTED, A situation as tutor or teacher in any department, mathematics preferred, by a gentleman, who can give good references. Address T. K., Tarrytown, stating place where an interview may be had.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Evening class for gentlemen commencing MONDAY, Nov. 10, at 8 P. M. Private classes and schools attended. Circulars of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

LECTURES.

HISTORICAL INSTRUCTION FOR LADIES, BY REV. JOHN LORD.—Mr. LORD'S class of ladies for the Study of History—a post-Graduate Course—will assemble on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Nov. 11, at No. 30 West 25th-st., and be continued on successive Mondays and Thursdays, for twenty weeks. The Progress of Christian Civilization will be presented in 40 written lectures, which will form part of the Course of Instruction. Terms, $20. Tickets and circulars, containing details and subjects, may be had at the bookstore of the Messrs. Appleton, and of Mr. Lord, No. 100 9th-st.

FRENCH LECTURES, READINGS AND CLASSES—By Professor C. Miel, late of Harvard University. The various courses will begin NEXT WEEK, at the Professor's residence, No. 1 West 26th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Twenty-four attendances, $6. Apply at the above address for prospectuses and cards. Boarders received.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Let every member be present in this and the adjacent counties. By order of
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

FURNITURE.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, guarantee all work as represented.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

COAL, &C.

NOW DISCHARGING—RIPPLIN'S CELEBRATED Locust Mountain White Ash Coal; also, Red Ash Coal. In yard pure Oak and Hickory Wood. For sale by A. B. ABBOTT, (successor to Abbott & Ladue,) Nos. 833 Greenwich and 80 Beach-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (78th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES.
SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address

DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN HENRY and JOHN H. MECABE, under the firm and name of HENRY & MECABE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts will be settled, by either of the firm, at No. 210 Washington st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 4, 1862.

JOHN HENRY,
JOHN H. MECABE.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between FREDERICK ASHLEY and HARRIET ROSE, under the firm name of FREDERICK ASHLEY, in the manufacture of Ashley's Patents, is hereby dissolved.

NEW-YORK, No. 20 Exchange-place, Nov. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Stock Commission business my son, A. G. JEROME, JR. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of A. G. JEROME & CO.

A. G. JEROME.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS.—A valuable medical patent, with a profitable specialty practice, for sale, or partner wanted to develop the income. Apply to Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.

RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.

s26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, JR., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.

jy4-law6mF*

MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, JR., } Executors.

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"Five-Twenty" Year
SIX PER CENT.
BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The Registered Bonds in sums of
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR
CHECKS AND LIGHT DRAFTS,
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and
INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY and NO. 76 WALL-STREET.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, }
CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862. }

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER, }
M. L. SYKES, } Commissioners.
A. C. BADGER, }

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD }
COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862. }

THE HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS FOR THE Third and Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are notified that the Preferred Stock will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th instant.

Stockholders are also notified that the Common Stock of this Company will be ready for delivery at the same time, in exchange for Stock of the old Company, according to the plan of reorganization.

CHARLES BUTLER, Chairman.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WM. K. BELCHER,
WM. L. CONKLIN,
GEO. C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
THOS. DAVENPORT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
CHAS. SANDFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEO. OPDYKE,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOS. WOODWARD.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reëlected President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

TO HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISSUED IN AID OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Since the attendance of the Farm Mortgage Committee here, in July last, over twenty mortgages have been settled, and otherwise in process of settlement. A list of fifty more, ready for settlement, has been received; the holders being unknown, the list will be laid open for parties interested, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prarie du Chien Railway Company, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

L. H. MEYER.

Chairman Trustees Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Creditors.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 16, 395, 579, 600, 662, 1,325, 1,655, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,299, 2,398, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place.—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

W. SCHALL, }
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

$3,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,250, $950.—The foregoing amounts to loan on bond and mortgage, on improved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh; also, $8,000 and $15,000 to loan in New-York City. Apply to

AMHERST, WIGHT & SON,
Attorneys-at-Law, 229 Broadway, Room No. 27, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—10 Bonds of $1,000 each, payable May 1, 1871, with 7 per cent. interest coupons payable May and Nov. 1; also, 10 bonds, of $1,000 each, payable May 1, 1874, with 7 per cent. interest coupons payable annually on 1st May. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

THE WYOMING BANK, AT WILKESBARRE, Penn., has declared her 65th semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on the 15th inst. Her circulation is redeemed at the Metropolitan Bank at ¼ per cent. discount.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. C. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.

Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

For the purpose of ensuring and facilitating the safe delivery of examined packages from the UNITED STATES PUBLIC STORES, Nos. 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, the following regulations will be enforced on and after the 5th day of November.

I. All orders for the delivery of packages from the Public Stores must bear the indorsement of the Importer, signed by himself, and not by any clerk, broker, cartman, or agent, except only in cases where the Importer is absent from this City, when the orders may be indorsed by the person holding a power of attorney therefor, a certified copy of which must be filed with the Storekeeper, at No. 56 Broadway.

II. Importers can have their examined packages sent direct to their respective places of business, as soon as they are ready for delivery, with Public Store carts, at the usual rates of cartage, by signing a request to that effect in a book, for that purpose, kept by the Storekeeper, at No. 56 Broadway, and in such case receipts for the packages may be signed at the place of delivery of the same.

III. All packages remaining in Public Store, for which orders have been issued for twenty-four hours, will be transferred to a General Order Warehouse, at the risk and expense of the owner.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and also regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors
WM. A. DOOLEY. }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones, and flag four feet wide on Fifty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues; sewer in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues (in connection with sewer in Eight-avenue.) The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, and both sides of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY. }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Quartermaster's Office, No. 6 State-st., until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., for the following Quartermaster's stores, viz.:

800 kegs horse-shoes, No. 2.
2,000 kegs horse-shoes, No. 3.
1,000 kegs horse-shoes, No. 4.
600 kegs horse-shoes, No. 5.
500 kegs mule-shoes, No. 1.
800 kegs mule-shoes, No. 2.
1,000 kegs mule-shoes, No. 3.
600 kegs mule-shoes, No. 4.
400 kegs mule-shoes, No. 5.
5,000 pounds Griffin nails, assorted.
400 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 6.
800 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 7.
600 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 8.
400 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 9.

The horse and mule shoes to be one-half front and one-half hind shoes, and put up in kegs of 100 pounds each.

The nails to be put up in boxes of 25 pounds each.

One-fourth of the shoes and nails to be delivered immediately, one-fourth in ten days, one-fourth in twenty days, and one-fourth in thirty days from the date of first delivery.

STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., }
Nov. 3, 1862. }

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1862. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of

Five hundred army transportation wagons.
Two hundred four-wheeled ambulances, "Wheeling pattern."
Five hundred sets six-mule wagon harness.
Two hundred sets two horse ambulance harness.

The whole to be completed, and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of December next. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed.) A. BOYD,
Captain, and Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Fiftieth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.

For the construction of a trap-block pavement in Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEVENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily.
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS.—$100 BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, prize money, &c., promptly procured at the lowest rates. Call or send for our "Hand-Book of Information," furnished without charge.

SOMES, BROWN & THRUSH, No. 2 Park-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

EASTMAN & CO.,
Successors to
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
Will continue their usual
COMMISSION AND PROVISION BUSINESS,
at their old stand,
NOS. 40 AND 42 BROAD-ST.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out

DRAFTING.

"THE DRAFTING HAS COME AT LAST IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK."

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 7,

will continue to insure, or guarantee to furnish substitutes for those who may be drafted, for a premium of $50, or will insure to pay to those who are drafted sums of from $100 to $500, at a premium of ten per cent.

P. S. Circulars given by applying at the office. Only three days more to insure.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director .... J. GRAU.

MONDAY, NOV. 10—OPENING NIGHT.
Début in America of
Mme. GINEVRA GUERRABELLA.

Mr. GRAU respectfully informs the public that his arrangements for a season of ten nights—the only ones that he will be able to give—have now been successfully completed. It will be distinguished by a rapid succession of highly interesting débuts of several young and talented prima donne, and the production of Meyerbeer's new and latest Opera of DINORAH, which is now the leading event in the musical world.

No care nor expense will be spared to render the performances acceptable to the highly cultivated taste of New-York audiences; and special attention has been paid to the organization of a full, complete and efficient Orchestra, composed of forty-five of the best professors in the City.

Names of the new artists,
Mme. GINEVRA GUERRABELLA,
who will make her début in TRAVIATA, on the opening night.
Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI,
who will make her début in a favorite grand Opera.
MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER,
Who will make her début in Meyerbeer's new opera of "Dinorah."
MLLE. CATARINA MORENSI,
Who will make her first appearance in "Il Trevatore."
A special arrangement has been made with
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI,
Who will appear in two new characters, prior to her departure for London.
The male parts are in the capable hands of
Signors BRIGNOLI, MACCAFERRI,
AMODIO, SUSINI, BARILI.
Conductor and Musical Director .... Sig. MUZIO
Stage Director .... Sig. SCOLA

In the second week will be given, for the first time in America, Meyerbeer's new and latest opera of
DINORAH,
(Le Pardon de Ploermel,)

With new Scenery, greatly increased Orchestra, and an immense cast. It will be produced under the general superintendence of Mr. Ullman, in accordance with the instructions contained in an autograph letter from Mr. Meyerbeer to him.

MONDAY, Nov. 10, 1862.
OPENING NIGHT.
MME. GUERRABELLA IN TRAVIATA.
SIG. BRIGNOLI. SIG. AMODIO.
SIG. BARILI.

The Box Office at the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., will

OPEN THIS MORNING.

HOPE CHAPEL.—EIGHTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.—Evenings at 7¾. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, a few SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS	2,500 tons	AMERICA	2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY	1,800 tons	BONAPARTE	3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY .... Nov. 10. | TUESDAY .... Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau .... $50.
Passage money to Havana .... 70.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH .... Saturday .... Nov. 8.
GLASGOW .... Saturday .... Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Saturday .... Nov. 22.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MCMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 8. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded, for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON begs to announce that on
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 7,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear in both
TRAGEDY
AND
COMEDY,
as
SIR EDWARD MORTIMER,
in
THE IRON CHEST,
and as
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
both for
THE FIRST TIME,
this season
MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW
as
MARITANA.

On MONDAY, the 10th,
will be presented
A NEW PLAY,
in five acts, by Tom Taylor, entitled
THE FOOL'S REVENGE,
in which
EDWIN BOOTH
will sustain
A GREAT ORIGINAL CHARACTER.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; begin at 8.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY,
will be repeated, for the tenth time, the capital modern Comedy,
BOSOM FRIENDS,
which continues to attract crowded and delighted audiences,
WITH A FULL AND COMPLETE DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. Union .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Bland .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Yielding .... Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Meanley .... Mr. Young
Frederick Fervid .... Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Borrowell .... Mr. John Sefton
Captain Donohue .... Mr. Norton
Theodore .... Miss F. Reeves
Doyley .... Mr. Turner
Mrs. Union .... Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Meanley .... Mrs. Vernon
Amy .... Miss M. Henriques
Gimp .... Mrs. Reeves

SATURDAY—Third time, the standard old Comedy,
SPEED THE PLOUGH,
which has achieved a signal success, and in which
MISS MARY BARRETT
will make her third appearance on any stage.
MONDAY—Last time for the present, MONEY.
TUESDAY—Eleventh time—BOSOM FRIENDS.
WEDNESDAY—First time, CENTRAL PARK.
Due notice will be given of the representation of
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE and
THE JEALOUS WIFE.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

Twenty-first Season, 1862, 1863.
FIRST CONCERT AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, 1862.

Orchestral pieces—Beethoven's Symphonie No. 4; Overtures—"Manfred," by Schumann, and "Ein Traum in der Christnacht," by Hiller; Concerto for the Violin, Op. 64, by Mendelssohn, and Fantasia for the Piano, Op. 15, by F. Schubert. Solo performers—Wm. Mason, piano, and E. Mollenhauer, violin. Conductor, Theodore Eisfeld. Extra member tickets for sale, and subscriptions received at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert, $1 50 each. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

PALACE OF MUSIC.

14th-st., corner of 6th-av.
CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

This magnificent Hall is now undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, viz.: laying a new floor, so as to command a full view of the stage building a vestibule, remodeling the stage, &c., and will open on MONDAY, Nov. 10, with the celebrated CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, under the sole direction of Mr. M. E. CAMPBELL, associated for many years with Christy's, Wood's, and other popular companies. Tickets 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS, BROOKLYN.—Trains leave at 8:45 A. M., for Greenport; 8:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M. for Syossett and North Islip; on FRIDAY and SATURDAY to Greenport: 8:45, A. M., 3:45 and 4:45 P. M. for Hempstead: 7, 8:45, 10; 45 A. M., 12:45, 3:45, 4:45 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P.M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port. H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 160 Fulton-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov., 6, 1862. }

THIS COMPANY HAVING REINSURED all the risks against Fire of the ADRIATIC FIRE INS. CO., policy holders in the said Company are requested to make applications for renewals and other business appertaining to their policies direct to this office. Those desiring can surrender their old policies and receive the policy of this Company instead.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

MACHINERY, &C.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE, with flue boilers in good order. Any party having such will address J. F. CUNNINGHAM, No. 447 1st-av., corner East 27th-st., giving full particulars as to time it has been in use, where it can be seen, and the lowest price.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE
$30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,

who has just returned from a brilliantly successful trip to Washington, where he has had the honor of appearing before
PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET,
as well as the
EMBASSADORS FROM FOREIGN COURTS,
from whom he has received many valuable presents, will be on exhibition at the Museum
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
previous to his departure for Europe. He will be seen
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will
GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES,
including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c.
MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
OF OUR
MOST DISTINGUISHED NATIONAL SOLDIERS,
GEN. HALLECK, GEN. McCLELLAN,
GEN. BANKS, GEN. BURNSIDE, GEN. POPE,
GEN. CORCORAN,
and the glorious old hero and patriot
COMMODORE FOOTE.
Also an exact likeness of that curious creature, the
WHAT IS IT,
in consultation with
JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD.
Also, life likenesses of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY,
WAX FIGURES, and a million other wonders.
At the earnest solicitation of the public
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
OR,
UNDER THE SNOW
UNDER THE SNOW.
UNDER THE SNOW.
Which has been received with enthusiastic
OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE
By crowded audiences, will be continued, positively,
BUT ONE WEEK MORE.
BUT ONE WEEK MORE.
It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK.
The scenery, music, and other appointments of this piece are of the highest order of art, while
THE ACTING IS UNSURPASSED.
Mr. WM. B. HARRISON, Impromptu Comic Singer, appears at each performance.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
MONDAY, NOV. 1.
Second week of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled
THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.
GEORGE CHRISTY .... as .... Julius Quackenbush.
Which will be performed
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR .... CARL ANSCHUTZ.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock,
In consequence of the extraordinary success and overcrowded houses, to witness the performance of ADAM'S celebrated comic opera,
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU
will be repeated, with its splendid cast, including
Mme. ROTTER in her charming rôle of MADELAINE,
MESSRS. QUINT, GRAFF, KRONFELD.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock,
FLOTOW'S POPULAR OPERA OF
MARTHA,
with a most brilliant cast.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 9,
SACRED CONCERT,
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.
Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent,
At No. 726 Broadway.
A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVING entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. J. P. HALE & CO.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANOS—The best Pianos made. Some very fine Seven-octave Pianos, nearly new, at great bargains. Pianos to let, and rent applied, if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

GREAT SHOW OF GREAT PUMPKINS (FREE.)—There is now to be seen the finest collection of Pumpkins, Squashes, Ornamental Gourds, etc., ever shown in this country. The public are invited to drop in and see them, *free of charge*, at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row, Times Building.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

A Flag of Truce to Gen. Hindman at Little Rock.

HELENA, Ark., Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Col. CAMERON, of the Thirty-fourth Indiana, who was recently bearer of a flag of truce to Gen. HINDMAN, commanding the rebel forces at Little Rock, furnishes the following:

The truce party embraced Capt. SERRELL, of the Thirty-fourth Indiana, Adjt. MCKENAIR, Ninth Iowa, and 41 men as escort. They left Helena on the 21st ult., and took the route to Little Rock Ferry, and on the third day arrived at Brownsville.

Capt. NOLAN, Acting Quartermaster, C. S. A., and commanding the post, telegraphed to Gen. HOLMES, who sent Col. ANDERSON, with a train, on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Col. CAMERON delivered his dispatches, consisting of two letters from Gen. CURTIS and one from Gen. SHERMAN, at Memphis, to Gen. HOLMES in person.

HOLMES professed his desire to conduct the war on honorable principles and under the rules of warfare among civilized nations, and even on Christian principles; that he was filled with horror by the tales of havoc and destruction brought to him, which he was forced to believe. Many instances of outrage were cited, to which Col. CAMERON replied that the General Commanding had no knowledge of such occurrences, and that if they had happened, and the guilty parties could be found, they would assuredly be punished.

Gen. HOLMES said he knew Gen. CURTIS in his youth, and had expected him to pursue a fair and honorable warfare; that he, for his part, was determined to resist organized forces as long as it could be done, and unless their independence was acknowledged they would fight till they were exterminated. While he fought with an organized force he suppressed the patriotism of the people near Helena, and restrained them from guerrilla warfare; but should LEE be beaten in Virginia and BRAGG in Kentucky be crushed, the people would rise as individuals, and each man take upon himself the trust of expelling the invaders.

He inquired if our army at Corinth had been reinforced. On being answered in the negative, he appeared satisfied and gratified. He said that on the 8th he sent a flag-of-truce boat with a reply to Gen. CURTIS' former letter, by way of the Arkansas and Missouri Rivers. He liked the spirit of CURTIS' letter, and had at once sent down his prisoners, nearly one hundred. In his reply he stated that the cotton dealers taken by rebel soldiers had been or would be released.

Col. CAMERON found three roads leading to White River from Helena, all well watered and supplied with forage. Beyond the prairie will soon be impassable. The rebels are stacking the prairie with hay near Brownsville, and by bringing corn from the bottom lands to Little Rock. Through scarcity of forage, they had dismounted a large portion of their cavalry, including the Twenty-fifth Texas.

The Arkansas River is so low as to be impassable for the lightest draft boats, while White River has risen twelve feet since August, and now has fifteen feet at the lowest point up to Clarendon.

The rebels at Little Rock have information which they credit that Galveston, Sabine, Troy and Houston, have been captured by the Federalists.

Large quantities of boots, quinine and other articles, find their way to the rebels in front of Helena and Memphis.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 6.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is taking freight to Mitchellville. It is supposed the entire road will be in running order by the 14th.

The rebels are reported as having crossed from Tennessee, with a large foraging train, in Whitely County, Ky., to forage that country and along the Cumberland River. Steps are taking to prevent this outrage on the loyal mountaineers, to stop the rebels from procuring subsistence in Kentucky, and to stop contraband trade in the State.

A man calling himself JOHN W. LEE, from Knoxville, Tenn., pretending to be loyal, has been again arrested by Gen. BOYLE. He had over $100,000 with him, which was taken, and is held for the action of the authorities at Washington. LEE says the money belongs to loyal parties in Augusta, Ga. Military authorities think there is something wrong in the matter.

Gen. BOYLE has sent to Cairo for transportation to Vicksburgh of 1,700 rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. BUELL, and will send thither about 1,000 more.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Mrs. PIGGOTT, her son, three daughters, and all of her slaves, were arrested on Wednesday night last, by the rebels, and taken to Richmond. Mrs. PIGGOTT is a widowed lady, residing about nine miles above Williamsburgh, and a sister of Judge L. J. BOWDEN. Her only offence, as far as known, is that her brother is an uncompromising Union man. Measures are being taken which will undoubtedly lead to the liberation of this family.

The steamboat *Express* left Fortress Monroe at 9 o'clock this morning, on a flag of truce mission to Aiken's Landing. The officer in charge, is Capt. MULFORD, of the Third New-York. They took up 150 rebel prisoners, most of whom were badly wounded.

The French Consul to Richmond also went up on the *Express*.

THE CAPTURES OFF CHARLESTON.

COM. DUPONT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

FLAGSHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Oct. 29, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the Department the capture, on the 24th inst., of the British steamer *Scotia*, by the United States bark *Restless*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. E. CONROY, commanding off Bull's Bay:

The steamer was discovered at daylight standing towards Bull's Island, Acting Volunteer Lieut. CONROY immediately got under weigh with his vessel, and at the same time sent two armed boats to the leeward of the steamer, which forced her to run ashore. He then ran in with the *Restless* to cut her off and keep her from running out should she get off before the boats could reach her. When the boats got alongside it was discovered that the Captain, an old offender, named LIBBY, with a gentleman and a lady, (passengers,) had left the steamer in an open boat; the crew were in a state of intoxication, so that they became almost unmanageable, and Lieut. CONROY ordered them to be transferred on board the *Restless*, and put in irons.

Lieut. CONROY did not succeed in getting her off until the morning of the 26th, during which time he was compelled to anchor with the *Restless* within gunshot of the prize, to protect her, and, at low tide, his own vessel touched bottom several time, but without sustaining any material injury. He reports the loss, by drowning, of JOHN MARTIN, (seaman,) of the *Restless*, and a fireman of the *Scotia*, in consequence of the swamping of a boat, in trying to get out a hawser. In getting off the *Scotia*, and afterward in bringing her to Port Royal, the engineers of that vessel rendered every assistance in their power, for which Lieut. CONROY promised that they should receive compensation.

I have further the honor to report the capture, at Bull's Bay, on the 27th, of the British steamer *Anglia*, by the boats of the United States steamer *Flag*.

The *Restless*, then under the command of Acting Master GRISWOLD, (Lieut. CONROY being temporarily under command of the *Scotia*,) had discovered the steamer entering Bull's Bay the evening before, but she having passed so far to the windward of her, the *Restless* could not prevent her getting in, and having only one small boat belonging to the ship, Acting Master GRISWOLD did not think it prudent to send her in pursuit, but he got the *Restless* in a position to command the channel, for the purpose of preventing the escape of the steamer.

On the next day the *Flag*, Lieut. CONROY on board, on his way to join his vessel, arrived at the anchorage of the *Restless*, and on receiving the above information, Com. STRONG, under the pilotage of Lieut. CONROY, ran the *Flag* close to the bar, which his vessel could not cross, and dispatched four armed gunboats, under Lieuts. CARPENTER and CONROY, inside of Bull's Island.

The steamer was discovered on shore near Jack Creek, about four miles from the entrance of Bull's Bay, but was soon safely got off—all of her officers and crew being on board, except the pilot and six men, who had gone to Charleston the evening previous. The crew rendered every assistance in getting her off. Lieut. CONROY then piloted the *Anglia* out of Bull's Bay and over the bar.

The *Anglia*, when captured, was almost out of coal, and was sent by Capt. GORDON, senior officer off Charleston harbor, to be supplied. She is the same vessel which attempted, on the night of the 19th of September last, to enter Charleston harbor by Sandford's channel, but was headed off, though she succeeded in escaping in the darkness.

I shall dispatch both these steamers North as soon as possible.

Before closing this dispatch, I cannot forbear calling the attention of the Department to the energy and activity displayed by Acting Lieutenant CONROY, of the *Restless*.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding S. A. Blockading Squadron.

KAD-LU-NAH.

An Evening with the Esquimaux—Report of Capt. C. F. Hall before the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

The recent return of Capt. C. F. HALL, who started for the Arctic Regions some two years since, in search of traces that might have been left west of Davis' Straits by Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his ill-fated expedition, has excited great interest in the scientific world on account of the valuable discoveries the returning explorer claims to have made, if not in relation to the main object of his voyage, at least in connection with celebrated predecessors of the unfortunate FRANKLIN.

Capt. HALL's report was announced as the chief business of the regular meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society held yesterday evening, at the rooms of the Association, on Second-avenue, near Eleventh-street: and, consequently, at 8 P. M., a goodly audience had there assembled. HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., the Chairman, called the meeting to order, and the minutes of the last session having been read and approved, the resignation of WM. E. TROWBRIDGE, Esq., the Librarian of the Society, was accepted, that gentleman being summoned to duties of a more arduous character by the United States Government, in whose service he is an able engineer officer.

The Chairman then introduced Capt. C. F. HALL, who, in a discourse full of minute, intricate and elaborate detail, covering the entire scope of his late voyage and sojourn at the far North, and occupying two hours in delivery, proceeded to narrate his Arctic experiences.

The limitation of our space precludes any attempt to trace this curious and interesting record further than in meagre outline. The expedition, consisting of the bark *George Henry*, O. O. BUDDINGTON, master, and the schooner *Rescue* sailed, with picked crews and eighteen months' provisions, on the 29th of May, 1860, from New-London, Conn., Mr. HALL being quartered on board the first-named and larger vessel. The liberality of some public-spirited citizens of Ohio, Connecticut and our own City and State, including the "father of recent American explorations in the Arctic Seas," Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, had furnished the necessary means, and the gentleman undertaking the enterprise set out with high hopes of success. The vessels touched at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and sailed from there again in August, 1860, pursuing their perilous northward route through dense and continual fogs and tempests, into Davis' Straits, and finally reached a portion of Frobisher's Straits beyond Northumberland Inlet, and just within the Arctic Circle, but some 500 miles to the west and southward of the main scene of KANE's adventures. At this point, and in a narrow bay tending to the northward from Frobisher's Straits, a terrible gale, which lasted for some days, in December, destroyed the *Rescue* of glorious memory, and the small craft in which Mr. HALL had intended to pursue his investigations. Moreover, that gentleman was assured by the resident Esquimaux that the season was too far advanced for his contemplated tour to the interior; and as he had implicit faith in the truth of their representations, he reluctantly consented to remain where he was. This circumstance, however, as the sequel proved, led to important and consoling discoveries, which may turn out to be the forerunners of a satisfactory solution of the gloomy problem of FRANKLIN's fate. Owing to various causes, the detention, which was to have lasted only until Spring, was prolonged for nearly two years; and, in the meantime, the stock of ship provisions running low, Capt. HALL and his party were thrown upon the generous hospitality of their neighbors, the Esquimaux. At this point in his narrative the Captain took occasion to pay an eloquent and feeling tribute to the simple and kind-hearted people of those frozen shores. Truthful, brave, honest, sincere, hospitable, they were the perfection, he said, of a happy and uncorrupted race. They had no laws, and needed none. During the two years he passed among them, he had never seen a quarrel, and in many traits they were models for the imitation of more favored communities. The Captain referred with great emotion to the death, on the way out, of the Esquimaux guide and interpreter, who had been present at a meeting of the Society two years and a half ago, and whom he had taken with him as a companion and mouth-piece among his own people. But the poor fellow did not survive to reach his native shore again. He expired at sea, and was consigned to the deep, regretted by all in the expedition as an irreparable loss. The Captain, from this episode, turned to a most elaborate description of the vicinity of Frobisher's Straits, which he became convinced was but a great bay, and not a channel, extending through the main land. The result of his explorations during the two years' detention may be summed up as amounting to the accurate examination of 1,000 miles of seacoast hitherto but little, if at all, known; the identification of Prince William's Land; but, most of all, the discovery of the fate of the lost party of FROBISHER's men, who perished in that neighborhood 200 years ago, and the traces of their habitations, their labors, and their attempts to escape. The details which are alluded to in an article on Arctic Discovery, published in *Harper's Magazine* for this month, fill no less than 3,000 pages of closely written notes, illustrated by large diagrams that adorned the walls of the Hall last evening, and were constantly referred to by the lecturer. Suffice it to say that by careful attention to the conversation of the Esquimaux, of whom he came in contact with some three hundred encamped near the *George Henry*, where she lay locked up in the ice, and a labored compilation of their various traditions, the Captain, to his great delight, at length discovered on the Island of *Kad-lu-nah*, or White Man's Land, as it was called, in the language of the natives, indubitable traces of the *five men* who were lost by FROBISHER in that neighborhood. These men, as the old sea chronicle states, had been sent from FROBISHER's vessel in a boat to land an Esquimaux. Their commander had enjoined upon them, from motives of prudence, not to touch the mainland, but to leave the Esquimaux upon one of the many adjacent islands. They, however, disobeyed him, and went to *terra firma*, where they were captured by the natives. On a subsequent voyage FROBISHER heard that they were still alive, but failed to rescue them. In the meantime they had established themselves upon the small islet now called *Kad-lu-nah*, after them, and there endeavored to establish themselves by the arts of civilized life. The island, said Captain HALL, was literally teeming with marks of their presence—pieces of brick and wood, coal, trenches for fresh water, and one for a ship-launch, with many other indications, convinced him that he had solved a problem of important interest. In this he was confirmed upon his return home, by a perusal of *Hakluyt's Collection of Arctic Voyages*, of which the rare old copy he then exhibited to the audience was the property of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, and the only one, probably, in the country, with the sole exception of that deposited in the Astor Library. The Captain's description of his repeated and protracted interviews with the natives in relation to this subject, and particularly his conversations with OO-KI-YOX-I-NI-NOO, (the White Bear,) a dame more than a century of age, was graphic and vivid in the extreme. She had heard all about the five white men and FROBISHER's fleet from her parents, and told how they built a ship and were completing it for departure when they fell victims to the severity of the climate, and, in spite of the kindest care from the Esquimaux, miserably perished on the little island. Here the Captain exhibited pieces of brick and broken bottles, covered with black moss, which, in the pure air of that region, must have taken centuries to accumulate. He also showed a semicircular mass of what he had at first considered very fine iron ore, but afterward concluded to be some of FROBISHER's ballast.

But all other attractions of the evening were thrown into the shade by the appearance of the Esquimaux family, consisting of E-BIER-BING, the husband, and TUK-OO-LI-TOO, the wife, bearing in her arms little TUK-EN-LIK-E-TA, (the Butterfly,) their Esquimaux progeny.

They were ushered in toward the close of the lecture, the heat of the room precluding their earlier presence, clad as they were in their native costume of seal and reindeer skins. In fact, the bitter air outside, which made the teeth of all Gotham chatter last night, was a rather sultry sort of a temperature for these children of the glaciers. As they took their seats gravely and modestly in front of the platform, every eye in the audience was turned on them with interest and pleasure. The father looked, for all the world, like a South Italian in North Pole uniform, his peculiar straight black hair, swarthy complexion, broad nostrils and high cheekbones upon an ample breadth of face, completed the resemblance to a wild Sicilian, with this difference, that his stature was about the Esquimaux average, *i. e.*, only five feet three inches. His fair consort was a most blooming, buxom young dame of 25, some three inches shorter than her spouse. After the enormous expansion and fullness of her face, bare neck and bare shoulders, had ceased to be a novelty, the mild, amiable, even ladylike expression of her features, began to charm, and when she turned her small, but sparkling black eyes upon her Arctic flower—the baby on her breast—the beholder began to discover a very pretty and engaging woman, on whose clear, broad brow innocence and goodness sat enthroned in a light kindled at Nature's fadeless shrine. The warm, heartfelt eulogy which Capt. HALL had just passed upon these noble people, and his declaration that this lady of the North was the best Esquimaux interpreter living—even surpassing the far-famed PEDERSEN—gave piquancy to the interest felt by all, and with one accord the audience applauded vehemently. Both husband and wife were evidently greatly pleased at this reception, and young Butterfly testified his approbation by suddenly waking up, taking a hearty stare at the venerable sages who were gazing at him, and then vigorously applying himself to those soothing exercises in which bantlings thirteen months old, whether Yankee or Esquimaux, are wont to indulge at every available opportunity. Maternity and infancy, bright links that reach to Heaven, whether they cower beside the glistening glaciers of the Poles, or pant upon the burning sands of the Tropics!

The husband, Capt. HALL represented to be one of the hardiest and most intrepid hunters of the far North—a man of iron, who could endure unscathed hardships that would quickly destroy any one of European race,—a hunter who had stood for three days and nights, motionless on the ice beside a seal-hole, and yet, although unsuccessful, had returned to his home cheerful and undaunted. In fact, he, (the Captain,) had never seen a desponding Esquimaux. Their ability to go without food or drink was astounding. He had known them to do so for weeks, and heard of one instance where a party of these dauntless seal-hunters were floated off from the mainland on a pack of ice and could not return for thirty days—during which time they had not a morsel of food. Yet they survived, although even their faithful and wonderful dogs succumbed to the pangs of hunger. [Applause.]

The Captain having, upon his offer, answered many questions from the body of the house, and expressed his thanks to an English gentleman, who took occasion to disclaim any jealousy on the part of his countrymen toward American explorers, presented for examination the curious relics he had brought from the scene of his discovery. He had also a number of illustrated books in the Esquimaux tongue, all the work of Esquimaux at the Danish settlement of Holsteinburgh. To these latter people he paid a high tribute, declaring them to be the best educated mass he had ever seen or read of, there being not a child among them that could not read and write.

On motion of Dr. THOMPSON, seconded by Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, the Society unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Capt. HALL for his able and pleasing report, and adjourned, whereupon the Butterfly and his parents held a *levée* of some duration, until they were almost deprived of breath.

Ten Thousand Dollars Stolen from the U. S. Gunboat St. Louis.

THE THIEVES ARRESTED BY TWO NEW-YORK POLICEMEN IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Our readers may recollect that, toward the end of September last, the iron safe on board the United State gunboat *St. Louis*, (now known as the *Baron De Kalb*,) was stolen, with its contents, nearly $10,000. For a long time mystery has enveloped the affair, and although several of the petty officers and crew of that vessel were imprisoned on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery, no clue could be found as to who were the real thieves. Two New-York policemen, (Sergeants RODE and DELANEY, of the Fourth Ward,) however, have succeeded in "working the matter up," recovering the greater portion of the money, and securing the parties who committed the robbery.

The details of the affair are as follows; Two sailors, named JAMES C. KINCAID and HENRY COYNE, belonging to the crew of the *St. Louis*, while that vessel was lying at anchor off Memphis, Tennessee, in September last, took the safe (a small one) in a boat, rowed with it into the middle of the Mississippi River, broke it open and abstracted $9,000 in United States Treasury Notes, after which the threw the safe overboard. They then divided the money between them, and a day or two afterward KINCAID deserted the vessel and came to New-York. Happening to make too free a show of his ill-gotten wealth about the grog shops in the Fourth Ward, where he is well known, officers RODE and DELANEY took him into custody on the 24th of September, on suspicion of having procured the money by some means other than lawful, as he had been away but six months. After some time KINCAID acknowledged that he had stolen the money, and that his shipmate, COYNE, then in the navy, was *particeps criminis* in the theft. The amount obtained from KINCAID, after his arrest, was $1,910. Officer RODE then acquainted Superintendent KENNEDY with the information he had obtained from KINCAID, and expressed his willingness to ferret out COYNE, arrest him, and recover the balance of the money. The Superintendent accordingly commissioned him and DELANEY to pursue the matter, giving them a note to Admiral PAULDING, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, whom they visited, and from whom they received a letter directing all the officers of the Upper Mississippi to afford them every facility in searching out COYNE. Accordingly the officers started for Memphis, where they learned that the *St. Louis* had gone up to Cairo for repairs; whither they immediately hied themselves, and had the satisfaction of discovering that COYNE was yet a member of her crew. Going on board of her, she lying in the river, they acquainted Capt. JOHNSON, of the *St. Louis*, and the Provost-Marshal of Cairo, with the object of their visit. They there arranged to go ashore in the Captain's gig, and to have COYNE purposely detailed as an oarsman for the trip. When in the gig, representing themselves as mere visitors to the fleet, DELANEY proposed to COYNE that, as he had taken a fancy to him, he would represent himself as his cousin, and obtain a few day's liberty for him on shore. To this COYNE readily agreed, and the officers invited the gig's crew to drink their health at the bar the St. Charles Hotel. While here, by a preconcerted arrangement with the coxwain, RODE, signaled him to return to the gunboat with the crew, leaving COYNE in the company of the officers. DELANEY then took COYNE aside, and when RODE came up informed him what their business was with him, demanding at the same time a return of the stolen money. Finding himself cornered, COYNE acknowledged the theft, and informed the officers that the money was in his chest on board the gunboat. Back again the three went, COYNE in company with the officers going into the forecastle, delivering up the money, ($3,465,) and changing his clothing, DELANEY having obtained for him (as his cousin) permission to go on shore for a day or two. Having again reached Cairo, COYNE was taken to the Provost Marshal's office, where that official was requested by DELANEY to furnish safe lodgings for his *cousin* during the night. This was the first intimation COYNE had that he would be arrested. The next morning he and KINCAID, who had been brought to Cairo with the officers, were handcuffed together, and the four started for Memphis. Previous to this, however, the Captain informed his crew that the culprits had been discovered and arrested, and that suspicion no longer rested on any one in the vessel. This called forth from the crew three cheers for the detectives, they being highly pleased to be relieved from the obloquy that had been cast upon them. From Memphis the officers started for New-York, where they arrived on the night of the 4th inst., and consigned the two prisoners to the care of United States Marshal MURRAY.

Detectives from Chicago had previously endeavored to ferret out the robbery, and several of the officers and crew were, on their suggestion, placed in irons as being connected with the theft. Among these were Acting Master CROCKER, Master MCADAMS and Acting Master PAULDING, the latter being confined in the Memphis jail when the officers arrived there. Acting Master CROCKER, although totally innocent, had been already discharged the service in disgrace. They were all, of course, immediately released, and will doubtless be restored to duty.

The reason assigned by COYNE and KINCAID for committing the robbery is that the money was the proceeds of the sale of cotton taken from rebel gunboats coöperating with the armies of Gens. BEAUREGARD and THOMPSON, captured by our fleet; that it was legitimate prize money of which the crew was to have a share, and that they anticipated the officers were going to divide it all among themselves. Both the prisoners bear a good character as brave and able sailors, and both had fought well in the great naval action before Memphis. Marshal MURRAY has sent to Washington for instructions as to what disposition shall be made of them. The officers brought home with them a letter signed by all the officers of the *St. Louis*, complimenting them in the highest terms for the skillful manner in which they ferreted out the thieves and recovered the money. It is supposed that some of the money went overboard with the safe, as the thieves were unable to pry open the door wide enough to get it all out.

Meeting of Journeymen House-Carpenters.

The journeymen house-carpenters of this City held a meeting at No. 195 Bowery, last evening. A very large representation from the craft was in attendance. Mr. WM. MITTEN was chosen Chairman, and Mr. E. ROSSMAN, Secretary. Having stated the object of the meeting, which was to take into consideration the most effectual means of securing an increase of wages in order that the journeymen carpenters might be better enabled to withstand the pressure of the times, and also to provide for themselves and families during the approaching Winter, the Chairman read a communication which he had prepared, setting forth the grievances under which the trade had suffered for many years, never having received pay in proportion to their labor, and being generally at the foot of the scale of prices given to the other mechanical trades; stating also the increased price of provisions, clothing, fuel, &c., fully justified them in asking for an increased rate of wages, and urging the necessity of a systematic organization to advance the social and pecuniary condition of the craft.

Considerable discussion arose as to the best means to be devised to secure the desired advance in wages. Many urged the necessity of all present joining the Carpenters' Union to effect that end, while others opposed such action as totally inadequate for that purpose.

This matter was debated for some time, when Mr. MEADE moved the appointment of a Committee of Three to report resolutions as to what should be done by the craft in the present emergency. The Committee having been appointed, retired, and subsequently reported a series of resolutions setting forth: *First*—That the present increased prices of all necessaries of life warranted the trade in asking from master carpenters the sum of $1 75 per day. *Second*—That all other trades had asked and received such increase, while the carpenters, up to this time, had refrained from making any demand for an advance of wages. *Third*—That the increase asked for was small compared with the increased prices of the necessaries of life. *Fourth*—Discountenancing any attempt to coerce the master carpenters into compliance with their requests, but asking for them at the hands of their employers a careful and earnest consideration. The resolutions were adopted, and a delegation from each Congressional District appointed to place them before all employers in such districts, for their acceptance. These delegations are to report at a meeting of the craft to be hereafter called by the Chairman.

Serenade to Gen. Banks.

The compliment of a serenade was last evening tendered to Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, at the Astor House, gotten up under the auspices of Capt. MEADE, United States Navy, and the officers of the frigate *North Carolina*. The Band of the *North Carolina*, (22 pieces,) Mr. JAMES MALE, leader, furnished a choice selection of music for the occasion, the admirable execution of which was most heartily applauded.

The large dining-room of the Astor was used for the purpose of the serenade, and long before 10 o'clock, the hour appointed for the commencement of the exercises, a large number of invited guests, fully one-half of whom were ladies, filled the seats which had been ranged round the room for their accommodation. Midway of the room were placed chairs for Gen. BANKS and lady, and the officers of his Staff, now present with him in this City, besides many ladies and gentlemen who are his intimate personal friends. At ten minutes past 10 o'clock, Gen. BANKS and lady entered the room, followed by his Staff, the band playing, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and the entire assemblage, which at this time numbered over three hundred persons, cheering most lustily. The General politely acknowledged the welcome by bowing, and took the seat assigned him, when the band commenced the following programme: Pot Pourri, from "Baila Pachita;" Cavatina, from "Gabriella;" Waltz, from "Ernani;" Cavitina, from "Nabuco;" Anvil Chorus, from "Il Trovatore;" Pot Pourri, from "Slava Saracena;" National Airs; "Home, Sweet Home."

The General seemed most highly delighted with the superior manner in which each piece was performed, and applauded them all most heartily. After the National Airs had been played, there were calls for "BANKS, BANKS," when Mr. STETSON, who sat beside the General, rose and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When this private and simple compliment was tendered to Gen. BANKS, it was on the express stipulation that he should not be required to speak; but, if you will permit me, I will give you a sentiment—"The citizen, the statesman, the hero, in whose welfare every loyal heart has profound interest."

This sentiment was received with deafening applause, and three hearty cheers were proposed and given with a will in response to it. The band having finished the musical programme, Gen. BANKS advanced to the north end of the room, and taking Mr. MALE, the leader, by the hand, complimented him most highly for the rich treat with which he had favored himself and the audience. Numbers of our citizens took occasion, through Mr. STETSON, to grasp the General's hand, and it was easy to perceive that the respect paid him was of the highest and most heartfelt character. Among the guests present were Brig.-Gen. ABBOTT, Capt. MEADE, United States Navy, the officers of the *North Carolina*, and many officers of the army. All present seemed to be impressed with the unaffected and truly democratic bearing of the General, and when he was retiring, the exercises being closed, three more cheers rang out that made the building fairly tremble. Around the room were placed exquisite bouquets, which emitted a most delicious fragrance, and at the north end, immediately behind the band and fronting the General, was a National shield, admirably painted, and bearing the inscription "We know no North, no South, no East, no West—nothing but our country." The assemblage retired at 11½ P. M.

Reception Breakfast to the Forty-first Massachusetts Regiment.

The Forty-first Massachusetts Regiment, Col. THOS. CHICKERING, which arrived here yesterday, have been tendered a reception breakfast by Col. FRANK E. HOWE and other Sons of Massachusetts in this City. Col. CHICKERING was formerly commander of the old First, (now so well known for its bloody history won on many a well-fought field,) and has always been one of the most popular military officers in his native State. The Forty-first has been mainly recruited in Boston, is composed of a fine body of citizens, and is officered by competent and painstaking soldiers.

The breakfast will be given at the Astor House, at 10 o'clock. Col. HOWE will preside and short speeches will be made by Col. Chickering, Major-Gen. Banks, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Rev. Dr. Adams, Dr. Vinton, Prof. Hitchcock, Major Barnes, Parke Godwin, Jas. T. Brady and others. Cols. Halabird, Clarke, Beckwith and Capt. Irwin, of Gen. Banks' staff, Com. Paulding, Capt. Meade, Com. W. D. Porter and other distinguished persons are expected to be present. The Sons of Massachusetts, with their ladies, will be present, and the occasion will also be graced with the presence of Mrs. Gen. BANKS, Mrs. Col. CHICKERING, Mrs. Col. HOWE and others. All New-Englanders are invited to attend, as well as citizens of New-York. Tickets can be procured at the Astor House.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Banks and wife, of the United States Army, arrived at the Astor House yesterday, from Washington. Several members of his Staff awaited his arrival.

Gov. J. Washburne, Jr., of Maine, left the Astor House yesterday morning, *en route* for Washington City.

Col. H. A. Nelson, of the 159th New-York Volunteers; Capt. Ellis, U. S. A.; Lewis B. Parsons, St. Louis; and J. H. Orne, Philadelphia, are stopping at the Astor House.

Judge H. L. Bond, of Baltimore; Mrs. Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas; H. S. Goodwin, Superintendent of Catawissa Railroad; G. M. Cole, California; and H. A. Bingham, of the Watervliet Arsenal, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Thos. S. Harrison, of the United States Navy; Geo. H. Townsend, Conn.; A. Diefendorf, New-Jersey; Jno. F. Long, Kansas, and Jas. P. Barr, Penn., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Samuel A. Foot, Geneva, and C. B. Barclay, Philadelphia, are guests at the Clarendon Hotel.

Capt. Wm. W. Hansen, Philadelphia, and James Whitman, Halifax, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

A. Wells and lady, St. Louis, and D. Leavitt, Jr., of Great Barrington, are stopping at the Everett House.

Capt. d'Heuteville, of Major-Gen. Banks' Staff; G. W. Riggs, Washington, and H. Ledyard, of Newport, are at the Brevoort House.

The Funeral of Mr. Ballmeyer.

DAYTON, O., Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The funeral of Mr. BALLMEYER, late editor of the Dayton *Empire*, who was murdered by a miscreant named BROWN, took place yesterday afternoon. The procession that escorted the remains to the grave was the largest and most respectable ever seen in this city. The funeral ceremonies were very imposing.

The Grand Jury of this county have found a bill of indictment against HENRY M. BROWN for murder in the first degree, charging him with killing Mr. BALLMEYER, with deliberate premeditation and malice.

Military Matters in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 6.

The following special order has been received here:

Brig.-Gen. ANDREW PORTER is assigned to command in the State of Pennsylvania, and will execute the duties of Provost-Marshal General. Brig.-Gens. J. N. PALMER and E. R. S. CANBY are assigned to the command of the camps of drafted men at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, respectively.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adj't Gen.

HUDSON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Hudson County Bible Society took place yesterday afternoon and evening, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, in Jersey City. At the public meeting in the evening, addresses were delivered by Rev. W. J. R. TAYLOR, of New-York, and Rev. Dr. SHELDON, of Princeton. From the annual report, it appears that the total amount of money collected for the Bible cause, the past year, was $776 07. Of this sum, $226 13 was appropriated as the apportionment of Hudson County for the supply of testaments to the New-Jersey soldiers. The following officers were elected:

President—Rev. Richard Van Horn.
Vice-President—John D. Parker.
Treasurer—M. C. Morgan.
Secretary—Rev. W. Verrinder.
Executive Committee—Julius S. Howell, Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, M. R. Case, Rev. N. S. Harris, Rev. W. H. Babbitt, Rev. Dr. B. C. Taylor and Arnold G. Mason.

INJURED BY THE CARS.—A woman named MARY CARROLL, residing at Hudson City, in attempting to cross the railroad at Grove-street, Jersey City, last night, just after a train had passed, was struck by the locomotive of an up train, by which she sustained several cuts and bruises about the body and limbs, and was severely injured internally. She was taken to the Almshouse Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

THE REBEL RAID IN PENNSYLVANIA.
BURNING OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD BUILDINGS AT CHAMBERSBURGH.
HERRING'S SAFE DEFEATS THEM!

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn. Oct. 22, 1862.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN—One of the freaks of the rebels in their recent raid was to burn our dépôt, (Cumberland Valley Railroad Company), in which one of your SAFES was subjected to a very severe test of four days.

In justice to you, we will say that we were present at the opening of the SAFE, and found the contents in an excellent state of preservation.

A. A. LULL, Superintendent,
A. S. BULL, Merchant,
W. B. GILMORE, Ticket Agent,
GEO. A. CEITZ, A. Q. M.,
J. H. EYSTER, Com. Merchant.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The best protection from fire now known.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.—The only Safe which will resist the burglar's drill.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES COMBINED.—One Safe within the other.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Phila.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

A LECTURE ON PHRENOLOGY TO-NIGHT—In Paterson, N. J., by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS. Private examinations to-day at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Eagle, for Havana.—G. S. Argudin, J. Cordero, M. Mosarrella, L. Bovi, Y. Montalvo and lady, three children and servant; R. Francea and servant, R. E. Lawlen, Jno. Charbrand and lady, Mrs. L. L. Malcomb, V. Solozabal, son and servant; Mrs. Orosco, child and servant; Pedro Pugola, John Orosco, Mr. M. F. Linguist, Mrs. P. Glenshie, J. Lombillo, lady and servant; J. A. Sargudin, lady, child and servant; H. R. Bishop, lady and servant; Misses M. and H. Bishop, E. Dias, J. A. S. Argudin, Thos. Vingul, A. de Flandes, F. E. Desvernin, F. Aites, T. J. Bondix, John Gruner, F. Garcia, W. C. Downs, Thos. J. Owen, F. Schenck, Marrino Saez, Jas. W. Gales, Miss L. Fernandez, Miss F. Goyistilo, Augustin Goyistilo, Wm. Drysdale, R. Rivers, C. McLane, H. Bedan, Mr. Bendia, Wm. Carlo, Geo. Ross, Mr. Robinson and lady, Miss J. Hudson, Miss A. Hudson, Nicholas Siacia, J. M. Pese, C. C. Copenger, lady and two servants, Miss Copenger, Master Copenger, H. F. Gruner, lady, son and servant, Mrs. S. Mathews, Mrs. O'Donnell and two children, A. F. Martinez and lady, Miss S. Mathews, Mrs. F. Barrmal and boy, Miss A. Sola, Mrs. J. S. Osellos, Chas. Heilberg, lady, four children and servants, Miss A. Arguden, Miss F. Arguden, J. S. Argurden, lady and servants, Pedro Caluo, Juan de Cardenas, Joaquin Breu, M. De S. Pedro, T. Hernandez, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Knight and infant, Ramon Bago, Marcos Anas, Mrs. E. Bead, Miss Perez, Miss Elde Reynes, Mrs. Crabb, C. Matagrin, M. Roy and servant, E. Pedro Garcia, E. Diaz, Mrs. Breuer, Mrs. F. Garcia, two children and servant; Mrs. C. H. Morrell, three children and servant; Andres Fernandez, E. Nefenecker, Lorenzo Maya, M. Yglesias, S. U. Jordan, S. Edson, A. Hernandez, Jas. Mathews, A. Mathews, Geo. R. Miller, Job Miller, Theo. Bacol, G. G. Fleurot, Miss H. Geary, Miss Bianca Wallers, Geo. A. Knight, lady and child, J. J. Laforte, F. Aguelesa, E. J. Gomez and lady, Miss E. K. Slash, Dr. D. A. O'Donnell, F. Barrsnal, Julio Romell, F. Sastabnruagr, Wm. Albrechdt, H. Rullhausen, B. Scofield, M. Sugendrenk, E. Aperteguid, F. Aperteguid, John H. Olsen, J. M. Mayorga, George Rossena, H. B. Cairns, P. De Reges, M. Sanguenello and daughter, H. S. Vining, W. A. Conneck, J. Reichardt, D. C. Kelly, D. S. Zanelli, R. Henry, J. Dugan, Ricardo Duval, Mrs. E. Budel, W. S. Kayle, F. Allodado, Mrs. E. Woolcott, three children and servant, F. A. Drinkwater, J. A. Hays, A. Graham, G. Aperteguid, C. Aperteguid.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Ella Virginia, from Buenos Ayres—B. Rudolph, of Hoboken, N. J.; C. Volck, of Buenos Ayres; J. Miller, of Baltimore.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 36 | Sun sets.... 4 52 | Moon rises.... 5 27
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 53 | Gov. Island. 8 31 | Hell Gate.... 9 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Eagle, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; United States, Fulton, Baltimore, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Elizabeth, (Br.,) Gillespie, Londonderry, Murdock & Smythe; Lookout, Sherwood, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Neptune's Car, Reed, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Barks Mansanite, (Br.,) Cunningham, London, Edmiston Bros.; Sam Shepard, Jewitt, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Egeria, (Mecklg.,) Permein, Queenstown, Wm. Salem & Co.

Brig Resolute, Gray, Sagua la Grand, Waydell & Co.

Schooners New-Haven, Glove, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett; O. H. Booth, Boyer, Washington; David Hall, Conklin, Washington; W. H. Dennis, Lake, Philadelphia; S. H. Sharp, Mayhew, Philadelphia; Mount Hope, Kenniston, Waldoboro, W. S. Brown & Co.; Fly, Cheeseman, Philadelphia; Julia Newell, Nott, Portland; J. T. Bayo, Matthews, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Lucy Church, Adams, Boston, Dayton & Baker; E. H. Parker, Philadelphia; Chief, Ryder, Port Royal, Morgan & Richardson; Mail, Brewer, Snow Hill, A. C. Havens; H. Brown, Shelby, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; N. Wells, Ryder, ——; O. F. Hawley, Buckley, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; D. G. Floyd, Rackett, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett; W. R. Genn, Bacon, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Rosalie, (Span.,) Cabanillas, Mayaguez, P. R., Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Eli Townsend, Williams, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Colorado, Shepard, Philadelphia; White Fawn, Milliken, Baltimore, L. Kenny; John May, Menair, Washington; Concordia, Kendrick, Newport; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, J. C. Dayton & Co.; W. D. Cargill, Hawkins, Philadelphia; Sophia Godfrey, Russell, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Sea Mark, Bolen, Boston, W. E. Brown & Co.; W. H. Rowe, Harris, Philadelphia; Ann Maria, Ellsworth, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; S. L. Stevens, ——, Philadelphia, A. Howes; Eliza Jane F., Edwards, Wilmington, Bentley, Smith & Co; Mobile, Howes, New-Orleans, D. C. Murray; Hannah D., Nickerson, Lynn; Express, Lawson, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloops Fred Brown, Carr, Bristol, L. Kenny; Delaware, Gibbs, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Oriole, Holmes, Hatteras Inlet 2d inst., with passengers to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Gen. Nowell, Nowell, London Sept. 23, passed Deal Sept. 26, to master. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay.

Bark Ottilie, (Brem.,) Dannemann, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. and 219 passengers. Has had westerly gales since leaving the British Channel; passed the Grand Banks Oct. 22. Nov. 4, lat. 40 35, lon. 69 30, passed an Am. bark showing a white flag with red border and red diamond; same day, in lat. 40 38, lon 69 40, passed a Liverpool packet, bound E., (Black baller.) Nov. 5, lat. 40 9, lon. 70 16, passed ship Sandusky, bound eastward.

Bark Ella Virginia, White, Buenos Ayres Sept. 24, with hides, skins, &c., to Dowley, Corners & Co. 4th inst., lat. 37 27, lon. 72 25, signalized a bark bound N., showing a white signal with red letter B in it. The E. V. has been 10 ds. N. of Bermuda, with head winds and calms.

Bark Queen of the Fleet, Hilton, Glasgow 35 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Mersey, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) McQuin, Pernambuco Oct. 6, with sugar, cotton and hides to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Abilane, (Br.,) Nelson, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Adelaide, (Br.,) Douglass, Lingan 11 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Umpire, Ferry, Somerset, in ballast for Philadelphia.

Brig Delmont Lock, Kavano, Bangor 15 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) Dexter, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Rolling Sea, (of Lubec,) Rowell, Grand Turk 14 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Calista, (of Camden, Me.,) Payson, Madeira Oct. 4, with sugar, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Hannibal, Wentworth, Bangor 14 ds., with lumber and passengers to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Golden Rule, Sylvester, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Elizabeth Arcularius, Haskell, Vinalhaven, with stone.

Schr. Hope, (Br.,) Miller, Cow Bay, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Lewinville, Taylor, Hillsboro, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. J. W. Hampton, (Br.,) Potter, Cornwallis, N. S., 15 ds., with potatoes to Duryee & Hyde.

Schr. Alice T., (Br.,) Thompson, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Empress, (Br.,) Outhouse, Sackville, N. B., 14 ds., with stone to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. California, Miller, Ipswich, with potatoes for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Dhalia, Kent, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Mary Sawyer, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Dash, (Br.,) Smart, Sydney, C. B., 21 ds., with coal to Green & Curry.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Westbrook, Portland, Me., 3 ds., with fish.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Below.

Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool Sept. 22, to Tapscott & Co.

Ship Tranquebar, Eastman, Liverpool Sept. 21.

Also, 1 ship, 3 barks and 3 brigs.

Sailed.

U. S. steamer Dacotah and ship Ino passed out the Hook Wednesday evening. Steamship Eagle, Havana; transport Col. Ruger, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—The Br. bark Margaretta, Capt. McGregor, from Quebec, bound to England, was abandoned at sea, (no date.) Crew has arrived here in the F. W. Brune, from Liverpool.—(To Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Miscellaneous.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 4.—The schr. Eliza Leland, of Brooksville, Me., from New-York for Portland, with a cargo of coal and spars, arrived here on the 3d inst., leaking 1,800 strokes per hour. Will go on the railway for repairs.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres Sept. 24, ships John Spear, Booker, from Boston, unc.; Matilda, Nicholson, from Searsport, do.; Caroline, Ford, from Philadelphia, do.; Othello, from Hamburg, do.; Josephine, from Boston, do.; barks L. D. Carver, Damon, for New-York next day; Ocean Favorite, Tibbetts, from Portland; Phenix, Bogger, from Troon, unc.; Archer, Lewis, from Portland, do. Campenaro, Dubell, from and for Europe; Peter C. Warwick, Green, from Cardiff for do.; brig Udola, Wetmore, from Machias.

At Pernambuco, Oct. 6, barks Empedore, from Philadelphia, dischg.; Tempest, hence, do. do.; schr. Harry Mabee, from Bahia, repairing. The bark Fleetwing, from Baltimore, touched at Pernambuco Sept. 28, and sailed the next day for Rio Janeiro.

At Madeira, Oct. 4, ship Aquilla, from England, discharging coal; would sail about the 20th, in ballast, for New-York.

SMITH & BROTHER.

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

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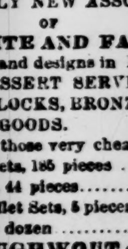
A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.



EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.
MAY, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT
OF
FRENCH, WHITE AND FANCY GOODS
Of the latest patterns and designs in Paris market, such as DINING and DESSERT SERVICES, TEA SETS, ANTIQUE VASES, CLOCKS, BRONZES and ORMOLU MOUNTED FANCY GOODS.

Also, those very cheap

White China Dinner Sets, 185 pieces $35 00
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.............4 00
White Stone China Toilet Sets, 5 pieces.............1 25
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen.............1 75

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner Broadway and Broome sts.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 368, OCT. 29, 1862.

25, 29, 40, drew	$30,000
14, 20, 73, drew	10,000
31, 59, 77, drew	7,000
34, 63, 78, drew	5,167
14, 25, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 73, 77, drew	1,000
20, 59, 77, drew	1,000
31, 59, 78, drew	1,000
31, 63, 78, drew	1,000
34, 46, 63, drew	1,000
14, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 77, drew	1,000
25, 29, 59, drew	1,000
25, 29, 31, drew	1,000
25, 29, 78, drew	1,000
25, 29, 63, drew	1,000
25, 29, 34, drew	1,000
25, 29, 46, drew	1,000
25, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 77, drew	1,000
25, 40, 59, drew	1,000
25, 31, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 78, drew	1,000
25, 40, 63, drew	1,000
25, 34, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 20, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 77, drew	1,000
14, 40, 59, drew	1,000
14, 31, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 78, drew	1,000
14, 40, 63, drew	1,000
14, 34, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 73, 77, drew	1,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 38 prizes of $600 each; 20 prizes of $500 each, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $475,225.

For information or circulars, address
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.